

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Making a killing**  
How the new thriller, *Corpsel*, was made with an eye to box office fortunes



**Slip of the tongue**  
Time to squash the banana skin image of government troubles

**Driving a bargain**  
Controversy over the sale of Jaguar

**Horse traders**  
The glamorous Keeneland sales in Kentucky

## Portfolio

Today's dividend in The Times Portfolio competition has risen to £6,000, because, for the third day running, there were no daily winners on Saturday. The £20,000 weekly prize was won on Saturday by three cardholders who share it.

Report, page 2: Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play, information service, back page.

## MPs likely to demand M15 inquiry

MPs are expected to press this week for consideration of the Security Commission of a dossier prepared by a former senior officer of M15.

Mr Peter Wright, who lives in Sydney, Australia, said he would risk prosecution to expose M15 failures to detect Russian-paid moles.

## Militias delay arms handover

Beirut militiamen delayed the handover of their mortars and machine guns to units of the Lebanese Army after an airliner was hijacked on its way to Beirut.

## Dockers accept

Britain's dock will return to normal today after mass meetings at the large ports accepted the formula ending the national strike.

## The last lap

A Hell's Angel jogged along the roads of southern California, jubilantly bearing the Olympic torch on virtually its last lap.

## Crash kills five

Five teenagers died in a blazing mini after a collision on a country road in Dorset. Their car spun through a hedge and exploded into flames.

## Ireland today

Politically, the two parts of Ireland are divided but their economies and problems are increasingly similar. Richard Ford writes in the first of three articles.

## Rates strategy

Some Labour-led councils are running down this year's balances in a new strategy aimed at embarrassing the Government over rate capping.

## Bid anger

Henlys, the BL car dealer, was angered by widespread press reports that two rivals are about to launch a takeover bid for 15.

## Wider service

Big extensions to the role of building societies, including the provision of cheque cards are to be proposed in a green paper out today.

## Police examine contaminated shampoo bottles

Two bottles of shampoo contaminated with bleach by animal rights protesters were being examined by the police yesterday while Boots, the chemist chain, was testing several thousand bottles withdrawn from its stores.

Boots found contaminated bottles of Sunskil shampoo in Leeds and Southampton after the Animal Liberation Front, claiming that the shampoo makers tested products on animals, said in a warning to the Sunday newspaper that it had placed contaminated bottles in London, Leeds and Southampton. Boots withdrew its stocks of the shampoo and urged customers to return bottles bought in the three areas.

Home News	2-4	Law Report	17
Overseas	4-7	Letters	13
Arts	14	Parliament	14
Business	15-17	Press Bonds	26
Chess	14	Religion	14
Court	14	Science	18-21
Crossword	26	TV & Radio	25
Events	26	Universities	14, 21
Features	10-12	Weather	26

# Kinnock's support for reselection ballot angers Left

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The move backed by Mr Neil Kinnock to alter rules governing the reselection of Labour MPs showed signs yesterday of developing into the most serious rift between the leadership and the left since the general election. In advance of Wednesday's national executive committee vote on the plan to give local parties the option of involving all members in reselection, Mr Kinnock has been coming under pressure from both wings of the party.

Yesterday, in the first big public attack on Mr Kinnock from within the party since he took charge, he was accused by Mr Martin Flannery, former chairman of the Tribune group, of ineptitude.

Mr Flannery told a meeting in his constituency of Sheffield, Hillsborough: "It is most unfortunate that Neil Kinnock should be lending himself, at a time when maximum unity is in the process of being built in the Labour Party, to a right-wing manoeuvre to overthrow a democratic constitutional decision of the party conference. He has thus reopened a wound almost healed that will cause a quiet unnecessary and major split in the party. How sad and inept this is."

In his effort to save a handful of MPs, because that is what he is up to, Mr Kinnock is liable to split the entire party."

Mr Kinnock has been told by members of the right wing Solidarity group, which includes several members of the Shadow Cabinet, that up to 25 sitting Labour MPs are threatened with removal by their constituency parties before the next election.

About 70 centre-right MPs

have written to Mr James Mortimer, the party secretary, urging the executive to support the introduction of the one member-one vote option. The letter was organized after it was learnt that a group of left-wing MPs were also collecting signatures for a letter to Mr Mortimer asking the executive not to back the rule change.

The one member-one vote proposal was carried by 11 votes to seven at the organization committee this month. Mr Tony Benn is to lead the opposition to it at the NEC.

Mr Kinnock's supporters believe that the vote will be close. With the left bound to turn out in force they expect that if more than a handful of the proposal's backers are absent he could lose.

But because the vote is increasingly seen as a test of the leader's authority it is expected that he will achieve a narrow victory.

Even if Mr Kinnock wins, however, the change will have to be approved by the annual conference in October and there are fears on the left and right

that the issue will dominate party affairs until then, culminating in a bitter left-right battle at Blackpool.

Supporters of the one member-one vote believe that it has widespread backing within the party.

The executive is also expected on Wednesday to adopt a new defence policy which will commit a Labour government to taking Poland out of service immediately on assuming office.

An alternative proposal, favoured by many on the centre right, including Mr Dennis Healey, would make the timing of the "decommissioning" of Poland dependent upon the outcome of arms reduction negotiations.

The 52-page policy document, drawn up by a working party of MPs and NEC members, states that the roles of some US forces in Britain are unacceptable, including the cruise missile, F111, Poseidon and Trident bases, and commits Labour to taking appropriate action to ensure that the US Government removes its nuclear weapons and delivery systems.

But the document reaffirms Labour's commitment to membership of Nato, and opposes major cuts in Britain's conventional forces.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Shadow Home Secretary, denounced the "snarling insults" of the Prime Minister, whom he called "the real enemy of Britain".

Mr Kaufman said: "The people of Britain are being battered by a bombardment of mindless abuse from Mrs Thatcher."

Mr Flannery (left) and Mr Kinnock.

## Pit talks halted for board's campaign

By Paul Routledge and David Felton

Miners' leaders will be told later this week that peace talks in the pit strike are unlikely to resume before the middle of next month.

A three-week lull in the peace process is expected as ministers and the National Coal Board step up pressure to accelerate the drift back to work in coalfields where the stoppage has mixed support.

But the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers' meeting on Thursday will reaffirm backing for the strike, which today goes into its twentieth week, and there are no signs of a serious revolt by the moderates in the leadership.

The main stumbling block to agreement is still the one word "beneficial" in the board's version of the back-to-work formula, which would open the door for pit closures on economic grounds.

However, the union does privately admit that the board did make a substantial concession last week on the future of five "test case" pits: Polmaise in Scotland, Herrington in Durham, Bull Cliffe Wood and Cortonwood in Yorkshire and Snowdown in Kent. Those collieries would remain open subject to the provisions of the new criteria for pit closures.

That movement is not regarded as sufficient by the three national officials of the union, the president, Mr Arthur Scargill, the general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, and the vice-president, Mr Michael McGahay. They will recommend continuation of the stoppage in the hope that the board can be compelled to withdraw completely its proposals of March 6 to shut down four million tonnes of capacity in the current financial year.

The miners insist that because of the strike, the industry will be lucky to fulfil half its target of 100 million tonnes in 1984-85, and therefore to talk about pit closures in that period is nonsensical.

Coal board chiefs have

replied that they have "an audience" to satisfy other than just the miners' leaders with whom they are negotiating, presumed to be a reference to the Cabinet, which has abandoned any pretence that the Government is not involved in the dispute.

The union negotiators believe that pressure from Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues is responsible for the board's insistence on maintaining the formula for closing pits that cannot be "beneficially developed", though sources in the industry are adamant that the board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, and his board colleagues want it because they believe it restores to them the right to manage the industry as they see fit.

The board yesterday made an appeal for Thursday's meeting of the union executive to consider "coolly and quietly" the board's draft agreement on pit closures but there were clear indications that the offer will be withdrawn if the executive approves its negotiators' rejection.

Union negotiators will report to the executive that the "final offer" is no longer available but Mr Ned Smith, the board's industrial relations director, was at pains to make clear the offer is still on the table.

Speaking on BBC radio, Mr Smith said he hoped the executive would carefully consider the offer and the undertakings given by the board on pit closures. The executive had to "weigh up" the benefits of acceptance against the dispute continuing for another 20 weeks.

He believed the union should now call a ballot of its members to allow them to decide on the formula. He said the union's criteria that no mine should be closed if it had "minable or workable" reserves, was a recipe for producing coal that was unsaleable.

Continued on back page, col 1

## Such a bore, says Miss Reagan

Washington (Reuters)

Maureen Reagan, the President's daughter, said she found the Democrats' request for six campaign debates with her father.

"I think that would be incredibly boring," she said in a televised interview. "I think the American people would listen to the first 15 minutes of the first one and that would be about the end of it."

The question of whether the President will hold just one debate with Democratic candidate Mr Walter Mondale or accept the challenge to hold six, is one of the current hot issues of the campaign.

Mondale's campaign manager Mr Bob Becker, appearing on the same television programme, reiterated the challenge and said of the President: "We are going to get him out."

Miss Reagan, aged 43, without giving any political support to the Democrats' decision to name a first woman vice-presidential candidate in Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, said she welcomed the decision because it might raise the tone of the campaign.

● **POLL SURPRISE:** A Gallup poll in *Newsweek* and Mr Mondale and Mr Ferraro ahead of President Reagan and Vice-President George Bush for the first time, by two percentage points.



Maureen Reagan: she ridiculed Democrats

## Police examine contaminated shampoo bottles

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## Hungary woos secret savers

By Didier Fauquers, Vienna (AFP)

A source in Budapest told me that most of the one Italian Mafia chief had a secret account in Hungary. It was a good way of laundering dirty money.

For ordinary mortals, the main appeal of a Budapest secret account is that it allows them to by-pass any foreign exchange regulations their governments impose.

Three thoroughly worthy establishments in Budapest have red carpets ready for these customers: the National Savings Bank, the Foreign Trade Bank, and the Hungarian National Bank.

Hungary has the reputation of being the communist country most willing to do business with the West.

An executive at one of the



## Ballesteros claims his second Open

Severiano Ballesteros finished with a flourish to win the 113th Open golf championship at St Andrews yesterday. The Spaniard took the trophy for the second time in six years after gaining two shots on Tom Watson of the United States over the last two holes, finishing with a four-round total of 276, 12 strokes under par.

Watson, seeking to equal Harry Vardon's record of six Open victories, started the day's play with Ian Baker-Finch, the Australian who had surprised many with his form. But after being ahead on his own, Watson finally ran into trouble on the 17th hole, where his ball landed only a foot from a wall. He missed par, and ahead of him, Ballesteros holed a 25-foot putt to go one under par on the last.

The pressure proved too much for Baker-Finch, who finished with a 79 to slip back into joint sixth position.

● **MOTOR RACING:** Nick Lauda, of Austria, won the British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch after the race had been interrupted for an hour with just 11 laps completed. It was Lauda's third British Grand Prix victory at Brands Hatch and he is now on the shoulder of his team colleague, Alain Prost, of France, in the race for the world championship.

● **PROTEST:** British McLaren car suffered gearselection problems and was forced to drop out while leading Derek Warwick gave the home supporters something to cheer by finishing second in his Renault. Another British car, the Toleman-Hart, driven by the Brazilian Ayrton Senna, was third.

The interruption was caused when the young British doctor, Jonathan Palmer, slid off the course in his RAM-Hart, and with three cars in vulnerable positions after an earlier crash, the stewards called a halt for the track to be cleared.

● **TOUR DE FRANCE:** Laurent Fignon clinched his second successive victory in cycling's most important race as he rode into Paris yesterday cheered by hundreds and thousands of home supporters. Another Frenchman, Bernard Hinault, was second.

## King denies call to sack Ridley

By Jonathan Davis

Lord King, the chairman of British Airways, denied yesterday that he had asked the Prime Minister to dismiss Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport. A press report at the weekend claimed he had made the plea.

The denial is unlikely, however, to defuse the increasingly bitter political row over the Civil Aviation Authority's proposals to strip British Airways of some routes before it is sold to the private sector.

Lord King has launched a public campaign to prevent any routes being transferred to British Caledonian and other independent airlines, as the authority wants. BA says this would put back the stock market flotation of the state-owned air line by four to five years.

## Election eve poll favours Peres

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

More than two million Israelis vote today in a general election expected to be one of the closest in the country's turbulent 36-year history.

A campaigning closed last night, the main opposition Labour Party led by Mr Shimon Peres remained the clear favourite in all opinion polls to win most seats in the 120-member Parliament. Doubts persisted about his chances of forming a left-wing coalition with a viable majority.

But the pollsters predicted that mounting support for the smaller parties would make it even harder for the right-wing Likud to return for a third successive term. Two outside possibilities being canvassed in the event of neither main bloc being able to form a cabinet were a national unity government or a fresh election.

Both United States and European diplomats have made little secret of their fervent hopes that Likud will win and, via talks with Jordan, break the dangerous stalemate in the Middle East peace process.

Meanwhile, the relentless new settlement drive launched by Likud in the closing weeks of the campaign continued unabated yesterday with a ministerial committee approving three more.

Inauguration ceremonies also were conducted for three new Jewish outposts in the Gaza Strip, and some settlers threatened privately to set up further unofficial outposts in the event of a Labour victory.

A final poll published by the Smith Institute, the most respected Israeli research company, gave Labour only a seven seat lead over Likud, a narrower gap than at any time during the last campaign, which ended with the absence of Mr Menachem Begin, the last of Israel's founding fathers.

The somewhat macabre mystery surrounding what role the ailing Mr Begin might play in supporting the party he founded dominated the headlines until the last moment. Even last night, Likud leaders were still uncertain whether the exclusive favouritism against Mr Begin would leave his darkened flat in West Jerusalem to vote for them.

The effort Likud has put into trying to tempt Mr Begin, aged 70, out of seclusion is seen by observers as a reflection of its increasing despondency.

Many Likud supporters, infuriated by Mr Begin's refusal to make some sort of gesture on their behalf, were further angered this week by the disclosure that his former personal secretary is no longer going to vote Likud.

According to the Smith poll, Likud will win 41 seats - one less than the barest minimum it needs to recreate the coalition of religious and nationalist parties which has been in power since 1977.

Continued on back page, col 2

## US set to ease sanctions on Poles

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States is likely to lift some sanctions against Poland in response to the amnesty for 652 political prisoners announced in Warsaw on Saturday. But the most important measures are expected to stay in force.

The limited response reflects the Administration's belief that the Polish Government still operates a battery of repressive measures, and that the authorities have reserved the right to arrest people again, including those to be released.

There is also the important domestic consideration of the Polish-American vote. In election year President Reagan will be anxious not to upset such a significant group by an over-generous response to the amnesty.

Three of the most severe sanctions are likely to remain in force: the US refusal to support Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund; continued denial of normal trade status, known as most-favoured-nation treatment, which Poland enjoyed until 1982; and a ban on all American government credit to Poland for the purchase of food and other commodities.

The State Department issued a statement welcoming the amnesty as a positive move.

Sanctions were imposed by the US after General Jaruzelski's Government declared martial law in December 1981. It has since been lifted. Polish authorities have said the measures have cost \$13bn (almost \$10bn).

Last November and in January President Reagan approved an easing of some sanctions, including restoration of Poland's fishing privileges in US waters, permission to LOT, the national airline, to fly charter flights to the US, and a ban on talks on reducing Poland's \$15.2 bn official debt to the West.

The US has been consulting Nato allies recently to coordinate the West's response to the Polish announcement. Some American officials say there is a greater willingness in western Europe to lift economic sanctions than there is in the US.

● **BRUSSELS:** Foreign ministers of the 10 EEC countries will have a first discussion of the latest new situation in Poland when they hold a regular meeting in Brussels today (see Murray article).

The ministers will consider whether the announcement in Poland will go far enough to justify an end to sanctions.

There has been growing pressure to at least reschedule the huge Polish debt to the West. West Germany and Britain have felt that Poland benefits and the West loses by the present refusal to even discuss the debt because Poland is paying so interest and the creditors are receiving no income from their loan.

Cautious welcome, page 6

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## Labour councils' strategy to run down cash and defy rate capping

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Some Labour-led councils are planning a new strategy to embarrass the Government over rate capping. Councils which have been chosen for capping want to enter next year with finances that will force them to levy large rate rises.

The first candidates for capping will be named by ministers tomorrow when next year's spending targets are issued for councils in England and Wales.

The national executive of the Labour Party is to consider on Wednesday how councils can best defy rate capping next year. Some Labour councils hope to embarrass ministers who have assured business and domestic ratepayers that capping will curb the spending and rate demands of the most extravagant authorities.

By running down balances this year, councils are ensuring that there will be little to carry forward to meet the costs of maintaining jobs and services next year.

Ministers are required by law to fix rate ceilings according to economic circumstances. They have promised not to squeeze councils' spending harshly in the first year of capping. That

could lead to ministers having to allow a capped council a rate rise larger than that needed by many uncapped authorities.

Tomorrow's government package, which will be aimed at the 1985-86 financial year, will have four main features.

A cut to less than half in the amount of local council spending which is financed by the Government. Ministers are allowing only about half of the increase of about £1,700m which councils say they need to spend next year to maintain services.

Rate capping of between 12 and 20 councils to keep spending next year in councils considered the most extravagant by ministers at the same level as this year.

More generous spending targets for Conservative-led councils which have complained about harsh government treatment this year.

Tougher penalties for spending above the targets fixed by ministers. Ministers have devised a balancing process in which rate capping is meant to make overspending impossible for some councils while the more generous targets make it unnecessary for others.

## Labour left to attack 'political' police use

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour Party activists are set to mount an attack at the party's annual conference in October on what they allege to be the political use of the police during the miners' strike.

Resolutions tabled by local constituency parties attack "the police-state tactics" during the dispute and the alleged involvement of the courts to help employers break industrial disputes.

The conference will be urged to support demands for a public inquiry into the conduct of the police during the dispute, and several motions give examples of alleged misconduct, including telephone tapping, preventing people from continuing

lawful journeys on the highway and the use of agents provocateurs on the picket lines.

The conference resolutions, published yesterday, show that the party's left wing will be demanding that the leadership give full support to councils resisting the Government's legislation to introduce rate-capping and to abolish the metropolitan county councils and the Greater London Council.

Some of the resolutions such as that from the Sheffield Hillsborough party, demand that such support should be forthcoming even when local authorities have to break the law.

## Architects to launch Minster appeal

The Royal Institute of British Architects is to launch an appeal for funds to install fire protection equipment in York Minster, which was badly damaged by fire two weeks ago.

Mr Michael Manser, its president, said that the aim was to ensure that such an event could never happen again.

The institute's 150th anniversary conference took place at York and closed hours before the fire, which will need more than £1m of repairs.

The 25,000 members of RIBA will be asked to contribute at least £1 each towards the fund. Donations should be sent to: The President's Fund for York, 66 Courtland Place, London W1N 4AD.

## MP's allegation against police denied

Police yesterday denied an allegation by Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, that officers who arrested a strike miner and his wife at their home left the couple's two babies unattended.

Mr Skinner is demanding an investigation by the Home Office and the Chief Constable of Derbyshire into the case, which involved children of four months and two years.

It followed the arrest yesterday of the couple together with the man's brother and his girlfriend on criminal damage allegations in the mining village of Shirebrook, Derbyshire.

Later all but the miner's wife were released from custody

## Portfolio 10% for the friend who checked

A London literary agent was one of three winners of *The Times Portfolio* £20,000 weekly prize on Saturday. But £666.66 will be going to a colleague of hers in the same office.

Miss Ann Evans, who works for Jonathan Clowes Ltd, asked Miss Brie Burkman to check her card for her - and promised her 10 per cent of any winnings. On Saturday Miss Burkman told her the numbers had come up, and that she would be getting her cheque.

Miss Evans lives in Prince Albert Road, Islington, London.

As there were two other winners, each successful card will attract £6,666.67. There were no winners in the £2,000 daily competition for the third day running, as today's dividend becomes £5,000.

Joint winners with Miss Evans on Saturday were Mr Cecil Acres, a wholesale fruit and vegetable merchant, of Park Avenue, Rushly, Middlesex, and Miss Sarah Stimpson, an advertisement agent, of Richmond Avenue, Islington, London.

Readers are reminded that they must subtract minus scores from their total in calculating the number they have reached. Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so should write to: *The Times Portfolio*, PO Box 40, Blackburn BB1 6AJ enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

To claim, telephone *The Times Portfolio* claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total reaches *The Times Portfolio* Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring *The Times Portfolio* number.

*The Times Portfolio* list, page 16 rules and how to play, Times information service, back page.

## More talks due on Civil Service pay

By Our Labour Correspondent

Civil Service union leaders are to have new pay talks with the Treasury this week as the Government tries to clear the backlog of negotiations in the public services left over at the end of the pay round.

The unions will hear the Government's response to their demands. As yet, no agreement with Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 10 days ago, that the 4.5 per cent pay offer for 500,000 white collar civil servants should be increased to at least 7 per cent.

Their pay claim, which was due for settlement last April, is one of several still to be resolved which involve white collar local government staff, National Health Service ancillary workers and ambulance staff.

The Civil Service pay issue has been clouded in the past two weeks by the GCHQ issue but a meeting of senior union officials tomorrow is likely to be held that negotiations are to be reopened after the overwhelming rejection of the Government's offer in union consultation exercises.

The unions are arguing that the Government should honour the findings of the survey by the Office of Manpower Economics of pay movements in the private sector. It showed that, to keep pace, civil servants needed pay increases averaging 6 per cent. The unions are pressing for a deal based on the upper quartile results in the report where there was a 7 per cent settlement figure.

Some union officials are pessimistic about the chances of an early settlement and believe the negotiations could drag on



The Prince of Wales wears a sombrero to chat to Mexican contestants at the Paralympics.

## Prince of Wales opens Paralympics

The Prince of Wales made it a day to remember for hundreds of disabled sportsmen and women when he opened the Paralympics yesterday.

After the opening ceremony he spent almost 30 minutes meeting and joking with many of the 1,100 competitors from 40 countries, and was showered with gifts, including team hats and several specially inscribed plaques.

Mary Anne O'Neill, a member of the American team said: "The best part of today has been seeing the Prince. I have

often seen the Royal Family of television but never met any of them.

"They were going to hold the games in America but now I am glad that didn't happen, otherwise I would never have met him."

The announcement that the games were not going to be held in Illinois, as planned, was made four months ago when the American Wheelchair Association disclosed that it had not been able to raise the money.

Stoke Mandeville Hospital, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, announced it would take over, and set about raising £420,000. It is now only £50,000 short of its target.

The Prince praised the determination and courage of disabled people. He said: "I do not believe in any way could compete with many of you in the kind of standards you attain."

"It really is extremely humbling for me to see what can be achieved with the kinds of difficulties and disadvantages you have."

The Olympic torch was carried into the stadium by Terry Willett, a member of the British team of 115 competitors, and the Olympic oath on behalf of all the athletes was taken by John Harris, a discus thrower.

Then 1,110 pigeons, one for every competitor, were set free to symbolize peace and unity.

The games, which last for 10 days, include field and track events, soccer, swimming, table tennis, weight lifting, basketball, bowls and archery.

## Irish milk smugglers beat EEC quota

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Thousands of gallons of milk are being smuggled across the 270 mile Irish border in the latest development in illegal exporting.

Up to 3,000 gallons of milk a day are being driven by "cowboys" because farmers fear fines for exceeding new EEC milk quotas.

Production in the North must be cut, while Dr Garret FitzGerald's government was allowed to increase production by 4.9 per cent. But because the republic's dairies seem unlikely to meet the increase the opportunity for smuggling exists.

Milk smuggling has been

reported as far into the North as the Ards Peninsula, Cromlin, near Belfast airport, and in mid Down and mid Antrim.

In one instance an illegal tanker was at a farm when the Milk Marketing Board vehicle arrived.

Farmers are being offered 40p a gallon, compared with 62p by the board. The middlemen add 15p a gallon before selling it to creameries in the South, to make cheaper produce, which will then be exported into the North and then across to Britain. It's no use the minister saying it's hearsay. We know it's going on and often when we go to farms there is no milk to collect or they ring us a day early telling us not to call."

At its height 6,000 gallons a day were being driven through the border, though the fine weather and growing fears among northern farmers that

they might be caught has reduced that.

Dr George Chambers, chief executive of the province's Milk Marketing Board, said: "I fear for the future. Farmers in the province are getting low prices for milk from cowboys in the middle who are making substantial profits in this racket. It will allow creameries in the South to make cheaper produce, which will then be exported into the North and then across to Britain. It's no use the minister saying it's hearsay. We know it's going on and often when we go to farms there is no milk to collect or they ring us a day early telling us not to call."

Dr Chambers said it was easy to take milk across the border there are 240 unauthorized crossing points and only 19 mobile customs teams. Higher VAT and excise rates in the South have meant that electrical goods, particularly colour televisions, video recorders and spirit, have poured across the border.

It is estimated that a third of all television sets bought this year in the republic, 40,000 will have been smuggled from the North.

A bottle of Irish whiskey in Dublin costs £11.43p, compared with £7.99 in Belfast. A pint of stout in Dublin costs 99p 77p in the North.

## Dockers in big ports vote for return

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Britain's docks will return to normal working today after mass meetings at the large ports yesterday which accepted the formula ending the national strike. Votes at Liverpool and Hull were overwhelmingly in favour of a return to work.

Dockers at Grimsby and Immingham returned to work yesterday but union leaders at several ports gave a warning that any future attempts by employers to interfere with the National Dock Labour Scheme would be met with determined industrial action.

The five-paragraph agreement was said by the unions to give them the guarantees they were seeking from the port employers on future adherence to clause 10 of the scheme that provides for no work being done by casual workers without prior agreement of the local dock labour board.

The employers sought comfort from the fact that the agreement specified that the Transport and General Workers' Union was not seeking a new industrial agreement when it demanded guarantees from the employer that there would be no more breaches of clause 10.

The agreement in full, which was reached after 16 hours of talks on Friday and Saturday at the London offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service states:

Where there is a need for the use of non-registered labour on dock work under the Dock Labour Scheme the employer must apply through the local board manager for consideration by the local Dock Labour Board.

The NJC (National Joint Council) confirms that, provided the above procedure is followed, it will ensure that no intentional breach of clause 10 will occur.

## Drug women told to sue

The 430 British mothers who were prescribed the drug Debendox for morning sickness during pregnancy have been advised to sue for compensation in The State Court of Ohio and to apply for legal aid before British courts. The mothers blame the drug for their children's disabilities, but have been refused compensation by the American manufacturers, Merrell Dow.

The Company has already paid £90 to 678 American children, on the basis that it could not afford the legal costs if the cases were heard in full. But Merrell Dow has denied any liability and excluded British children from the payout.

## Hailsham retirement denial

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone indicated yesterday that he wished to stay on as Lord Chancellor in Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet. He would remain in the job, he said, "as long as I have a useful role to play", in the opinion of the Prime Minister and other ministers.

Lord Hailsham, aged 76, denied the latest reports that Mrs Thatcher had persuaded him to retire in the next Cabinet reshuffle. "I have not been approached by the Prime Minister or anyone else with this in mind," he said and added that he had no plans to retire at present.

"Obviously if there is going to be a Cabinet reshuffle, the Prime Minister is entitled to make what plans she likes, but she has not approached me in any way."

Downing Street sources yesterday also denied the latest report in a Sunday newspaper. The report, sources said, was "highly speculative". A senior official from the Lord Chancellor's department said he had no knowledge at all of any approach to Lord Hailsham by the Prime Minister.

In the past year there had been constant rumours that the Lord Chancellor was soon to retire, with Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, most widely predicted as his successor.

It was accepted that when Lord Hailsham took office at the last election for his third term, it was, partly at least, as a stop-gap at a time when there was no other obvious candidate.

But it is now two years since Sir John succeeded Lord Denning as head of the Court of Appeal's civil arm and his administrative reforms there are well under way.

His work in cutting the backlog of appeals and reducing the hearing times of cases is well in train and would continue to run. And it is these skills as an administrator, first demonstrated when he was president of the National Industrial Relations Court, that gives him the edge - according to legal opinion.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$25, Belgium 8 fr 60c, Canada \$27.75, Denmark 100 kr 100, France 100 fr 100, Germany 100 DM 100, Greece 100 dr 100, Hong Kong 100 HK\$ 100, India 100 rupees 100, Italy 100 lire 100, Japan 100 yen 100, New Zealand 100 NZ\$ 100, Norway 100 kr 100, Portugal 100 esc 100, Spain 100 pes 100, Sweden 100 kr 100, Switzerland 100 fr 100, Taiwan 100 NT\$ 100, UK 100 p 100, USA 100 c 100.

## Policeman in Shergar case investigated

The Director of Public Prosecutions in the Irish Republic, Mr Eamonn Barnes, confirmed yesterday that a policeman involved in the hunt for the missing racehorse Shergar is under investigation concerning a missing £80,000 ransom paid by the Shergar syndicate.

Mr Barnes is expected to decide this week whether charges will be brought against the policeman, a uniformed officer in co Clare.

A spokesman for the DPP said: "We have received a file on the matter for consideration."

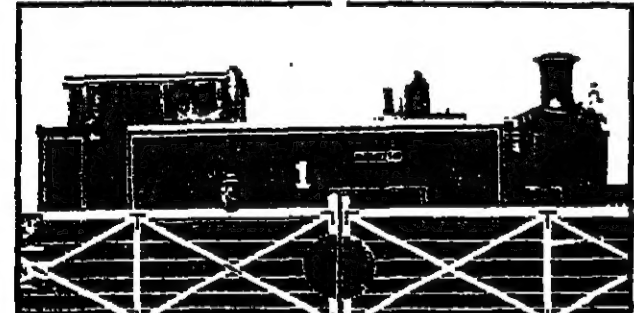
The money was handed over by Shergar's veterinary surgeon

and member of the syndicate, Mr Stan Cosgrove.

Later Mr Cosgrove was told the money had vanished from its hiding place in a car boot and there had been no contact from the kidnappers.

Police now believe that the people who had been in touch with Mr Cosgrove were not the real kidnappers, and that the whole episode was an elaborate hoax.

They started an inquiry into their own members and the co Clare officer is now under investigation. Shergar, worth an estimated £10m, was kidnapped from his stall in co Kildare in February, 1983.



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## The social security strike Talks about talks bring hope

A meeting at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service tomorrow offers the first hope of ending the 10-week strike at a social security computer centre which threatens payment of increase in November for eight million pensioners and seven million recipients of child benefit. Peter Davenport reports

The small, wooden hut outside the main social security computer centre at Longbenton, in the north-eastern suburbs of Newcastle upon Tyne, is clearly at odds with the high technology complex beyond the gates.

But it has become the symbol of an increasingly bitter strike involving 400 computer staff who handle £18bn of pensions and benefits payments a year and the national insurance contributions of 28 million workers.

The hut was bought for £160 to shelter strikers, half women, who have mounted 24-hour picket. From there they harangue 35 colleagues who continue to work.

Occasionally an egg splatters against the car of a worker who braves the mainly verbal abuse to begin a shift.

But the strike, which has led to the introduction of emergency procedures to enable pensioners to collect their money without new books, has been overshadowed by the miners' and dockers' stoppages. Special measures have also had

The centre, sprawling over 65 acres and employing 10,600 staff, is the largest computer complex in Western Europe. It is a mixture of single-storey brick and glass post war buildings and sparkling new, high-rise office blocks.

There are two computers at Longbenton, linked with a third at Washington, which handle all pension, long-term sickness and child benefit payments and national insurance contributions.

Last year, management staff began a review of the two and three shift systems operated on the computers and decided that a change was needed to cope with new demands.

The strike's origin is a complex package of proposals to introduce a shift system for the computer staff which, the unions claim, will disrupt home and social life and, more importantly, reduce wages by Between £10 and £145 a week.

The branch secretary of the CPSA, Miss Doreen Purvis, said: "We cannot accept wage cuts and although we have told the management we will sit down and work out a voluntary pattern of shifts to give them the cover they want, we will not have them imposed on us."

## Pub's hair-raising pet

Mr James Payne runs the Royal Standard public house in Sutton, Surrey, so when he made a new friend while he was taking his dog for a walk, it seemed only logical to bring it back and introduce it to the customers. (Tony Samstag writes). But "nobody would come near it", Mr James said ruefully yesterday. "They were all saying it might be poisonous

and that they wouldn't have it in the house in case it ate through the box I'd put it in."

Even the inspector from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said: "It made the hairs on the back of my neck stand up on end." The RSPCA, two veterinary surgeons, and Surrey University have all been unable to identify it.







## Ireland today: 1

## North likely to remain richer

Politically, the two parts of Ireland are as divided as ever, but their economic problems are increasingly similar. The border will not stop the growing convergence.

Traditionally, their economic structures were different, with an industrialized Northern Ireland and a mainly agricultural South. But the picture is rapidly changing.

Living standards in Ulster remain higher than in the Republic, despite rapid growth in the Republic in the 1970s. Sir Charles Carter, chairman of the Northern Ireland Economic Council, told the New Ireland Forum: "Whereas it was permissible in the 1970s to suppose the Republic's successful policies of economic development would remove or reverse the disparity, the events of the last two years leave us with rather less confidence."

The forum also highlighted the scale of Britain's financial commitment to Northern Ireland - a subvention of £1,149m on top of tax revenues this year, and likely to rise higher. Without loans and the subvention the province would suffer a big drop in standards and the consequences for the Republic of immediately taking over Britain's role would be catastrophic.

As well as facing a million Protestants, many hostile and with training in weapons, it is also estimated that disposable income in the Republic would drop by £12,000m and unemployment would rise by 20 per cent there would be a balance of payments deficit of £12.2m, and a borrowing requirement of £13,360m.

"Some way would have to be found to maintain the British subsidy after unification."

As the debate of the New Ireland Forum continues, RICHARD FORD, Our Irish Correspondent, analyses the economic prospects of north and south, the pattern of emigration and lifestyle of a people so very similar but as politically divided as ever.

Professor Dermot McAleese of Trinity College, Dublin, says. Any solution, he believes, has to include east Irish subsidies, and he dismisses as "airy-fairy" any idea that the US might pick up the bill for Irish unification.

Both economies are small, but have benefited during the past 40 years from mostly buoyant international economy and entry into the EEC.

The Republic's population has ceased to decline and is growing rapidly, while in Northern Ireland a higher fertility rate than in England means an increase in the potential working population. Half the Republic's population is under 25 years old compared with an estimated 44 per cent across the border, and both parts of Ireland have large numbers in the groups under 14 years and over 65.

Such population trends probably mean continuing high unemployment, large demand for jobs, and heavy demand on social services into the next century. Unemployment in Ulster is 21.5 per cent, compared with 15.8 per cent in the Republic.

Efforts have been made on both sides of the border to attract investment, but the growing demand for jobs comes when prospects of attracting outside investment are poor, particularly Northern Ireland with its violent image. Incentives and Allowances achieved

initial success in Ulster in the 1960s, but that has now reversed, as even British firms prefer to invest in the Republic rather than take risks in a troubled province.

Overseas investment was involved in 40 per cent of jobs promoted in the Republic between 1970 and 1980, compared with 20 per cent in Northern Ireland but this has declined with the recession. In Ulster, the Industrial Development Board believes that 20,000 new jobs are needed annually, but the best year was 1961 when 8,500 jobs were created. As Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office said: "We have to run just to stand still."

Agriculture's decline as a share of gross domestic product has been greater in the Republic, though the industry remains of greater importance to the economy than in Northern Ireland.

It is estimated that the proportion of the labour force employed in industry is 30 per cent for each part of the island, but between 1961 and 1979 an estimated 75,000 jobs were lost in Northern Ireland with the decline of the agricultural, shipbuilding, textile and clothing industries. Some industrialists believe that even in an economic upturn, the province will be unable to take advantage of it.

Dramatic growth has occurred in the Republic's chemical, engineering, and electronic industries, while both parts of the island have seen a rise in service industries. Employment in these industries in the Republic has risen from 36.8 per cent in 1954 to 48.4 per cent in 1980, and in Northern Ireland from 38.2 per cent to 60.2 per cent.

## Tomorrow: Emigration

	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic	Great Britain
Labour force, 1982	681,000	1,288,000	25,729,000
Unemployed	106,000	187,000	2,732,000
At work	575,000	1,101,000	23,000,000
Percentage employed in agriculture, 1981	10	17	4
In industry	30	31	36
In service industry	60	50	60
Average hourly earnings, 1981	£12.50	£13.36	£13.51
Average annual percentage increase in hourly earnings 1975-81	14.8	16.7	14
In consumer prices	14	15	14
Passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants, 1982	283	210	279
Telephones	245	244	507
Doctors	1.6	1.2	2.0
Hospital beds	11.5	10.5	8.6
Teacher/pupil ratio, primary schools, 1981	23.6	26.6	22.5
Infant mortality per 1000 live births, 1981	12.5	12.4	11.2
Dwellings per 1000 population, 1981	320	280	385
Personal disposable income per head, 1981	£12,529	£12,444	£13,107



Luke Edwards, aged three, from Chelsea, rides a nineteenth-century Indian wooden elephant which is expected to fetch up to £4,000 at Sotheby's today (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## Heritage group seeks protection for churches

Save Britain's Heritage has called for an end to the system by which historic churches are largely exempt from listed building legislation applied to secular buildings (our Architecture Correspondent writes).

In a response to a Green Paper, it has written to the Department of the Environment, saying that the system is "confusing and ineffective, inconsistent and unjust."

The Church of England has nearly 12,000 listed churches. But there have been more than 1,000 cases of churches being made redundant since 1969, and about 250 churches have been demolished.

The organization also maintains that many Roman Catholic churches have been mutilated.

## Privileges denied to blacks create divided loyalties

Next month South Africa's 370,000 Indians, along with its 2.7 million mixed-blood Coloureds, will be offered a minority shareholding in what has hitherto been a white political monopoly. In the first of two articles on the Indian community, Michael Horas considers its special place in South African society.

Many of those who will be going to the polls on August 28 to elect the Indian chamber of a new three-race legislature will be doing so because they see their future better secured in alliance with South Africa's 4.7 million whites than with its 22.7 million black Africans.

Take a walk through the well-to-do Reservoir Hills district of Durban, and you will see one reason why this should be so. The elegant ranch-style homes, the purl of Mercedes-Benz and BMW along leafy lanes and the African "boys" tending lush gardens all speak of the privilege of white South Africa.

In fact, Reservoir Hills is an Indian "group area", legally speaking a ghetto, but one indistinguishable from an immediately adjacent and well-heeled white residential quarter in everything but the skin colour of its inhabitants.

It is a world away from the black dormitory township of Kwa-Nxumama, geographically only just out of sight over a hill to the north, with its dusty, potholed roads and rows of

## SOUTH AFRICA'S INDIAN COMMUNITY Part 1

overcrowded pill-box houses, and further still from the even poorer squatter settlements in the surrounding region.

Most Indians, of course, do not live in Reservoir Hills. Many of them are extremely poor, and there are Indian shanty towns as squalid as any in the country, but in South Africa's subtly-graded racial and economic hierarchy, Indians are a relatively privileged group.

When they first arrived in Natal, where the great majority of them still live, in 1860, imported by the British to work on the sugar plantations, they formed the poorest section of the population. The stated aim of colonial policy was to "keep down the wages of the kaffir" by the introduction of a limited number of coolies each year.

	Per capita spending (rand)	% share of total personal income	% share of population
Whites	1,286.00	61.0	16.8
Indians	671.57	33.5	2.9
Coloureds	583.27	28.5	9.0
Blacks	182.34	28.2	72.6

Sources: South African Institute of Race Relations, Bureau of Market Research, University of South Africa, and Population Council (1980). £1 sterling currently equals 1.53 rand. Figures in col 1 refer to 1982-83 and in cols 2 and 3 to 1980.

Dr D. F. Mafan, who became the first Nationalist Prime Minister in 1948, described the Indians as "an alien and unassimilable element." Their repatriation to India was official policy as late as the early 1960s and is still advocated by white fanatics. To this day, no Indian settlement at all is permitted in the Orange Free State.

By the end of the 19th century, however, as a result of the impoverishment and dispossession of the indigenous African population brought about both by natural disaster and deliberate government policy, blacks had replaced Indians as the poorest of the poor.

The Indians have certainly not escaped racial oppression either before or after 1948 when it assumed the peculiarly systematic form known as apartheid. They are compelled to live in their own areas, may not marry whites and must attend separate schools and hospitals.

Yet, in the eyes of most Africans, who are subjected by law to a migratory labour system which forces families to live apart and who are unable to move or live anywhere without a pass, Indians enjoy a freedom that seems almost Utopian by comparison.

There are freeholds in the Indian ghettos, a right still denied to Africans outside the tribal reserves. Indians have also been allowed much greater latitude in the economic sphere. This, coupled with the entrepreneurial vigour which seems to be a feature of the world-wide Indian diaspora, has produced an elite of wealthy businessmen and a sizable middle-class.

It is thus not hard to see why Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is confident that a respectable number of Indians, who reckon they would have almost as much to lose as whites from black rule, will be turning out to vote next month.

Tomorrow: The Indian's dilemma

## Moon goes to jail for tax evasion

Danbury, Connecticut (Reuters) - The Rev Sun Myung Moon, the South Korean leader of the so-called Moonie sect, began an 18-month jail term at the weekend for tax evasion.

Moon, aged 64, founder of the worldwide Unification Church, surrendered at the federal prison here an hour before a midnight deadline.

He was convicted two years ago of failing to report \$160,000 (£122,000) in income, obstruction of justice and conspiracy to evade taxes. Moon claimed that the money belonged to the church and that he was acting as custodian.

On Wednesday, a federal court turned down requests by Moon's lawyers for a suspended sentence, probation or exile from the United States. They had earlier appealed unsuccessfully to the Supreme Court to keep Moon out of jail. The court refused to hear the case.

Moon arrived at the prison in an estate car accompanied by three carloads of his followers. He claims to have 30,000 followers in the United States and three million worldwide. He has amassed a financial empire since coming to New York in the mid-1960s, which now includes fishing fleets and a publishing company with daily newspapers in New York and Washington.

Moon ran foul of parents of the young people who entered his church and has battled allegations that the church uses mind control and brain-washing.

He has also been accused in US congressional testimony of having links with the South Korean intelligence service. He has maintained that he is a victim of press and government persecution.

A prison warden said Moon would be prohibited from running the church while he is serving his sentence.



Jim Fixx running.

## High priest of jogging dies on jog

Hardwick, Vermont (AP) - Jim Fixx, whose best-selling book *The Complete Book of Running* helped push millions of people into the jogging craze, has collapsed and died of a heart attack while jogging in northern Vermont. He was 52.

His body was found by a passing motorcyclist about 50ft from the motel where he checked in an hour earlier.

Fixx's best-selling book on the mechanics of running was a huge success in the United States in 1978 and was translated into 12 languages. It earned him over a million dollars, and put the former portly magazine editor - who used to smoke two packets of cigarettes a day and took up running when he hurt a leg - in great demand as a lecturer.

## Anti-Marcos MPs rally

From Keith Dalton, Manila  
Anti-government demonstrations and a planned opposition boycott of President Marcos's state of the nation address will greet the opening session today of the newly-elected Philippine national assembly.

While Mr Marcos speaks to the government-dominated assembly, opposition MPs plan their own state of the nation address at a rally at the Manila post office, about nine miles from the Parliament building.

A dozen opposition MPs say they will file a resolution seeking to repeal his legislative powers in the first show of defiance by the strengthened opposition block in the assembly. The Opposition captured a third of the 183 elective seats in polls in May, in a wave of support after the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader. Faced with the worst economic and political crisis of his 18 year rule, President Marcos, aged 66, will have to contend with a vocal opposition minority which has pledged to institute impeachment proceedings against him.

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## Plane hijack gives the militias an excuse to delay arms handover

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The militias of Beirut were supposed to hand their medium-range weapons - mortars, machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenades - to the Lebanese Army at the weekend. But things did not quite work out like that. In Beirut, they never do.

First, there was the small matter of the hijack of a Middle East Airlines jet flying from Abu Dhabi to Beirut on Saturday. The air pirate turned out to be a 57-year-old Shia Muslim called Adif Zein who wanted to protest at the refusal by the United Arab Emirates to grant him a visa.

So he intimidated the nine crew and 139 passengers on the Boeing 720 with a "bomb" that turned out to be no more than a cola bottle filled with his own urine. But that was not quite the problem.

Nor was it even relevant that Mr Zein, true to the traditions of most recent hijacks around Beirut, demanded to be taken to the very destination to which the aircraft was travelling. He was by yesterday locked up in solitary confinement by the Lebanese authorities.

It was, rather, the behaviour of the Lebanese Army's Sixth Brigade - largely Shia Muslim and ostensibly administering impartial law in West Beirut - that was called into question.

For when the Shia Muslim Amal militia first heard of the hijack, they assumed that the

incident had been staged to publicize their own struggle against the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

Shia gunmen then descended upon the airport to take charge of negotiations, some of them dressed in jeans and flak jackets and riding in cars without registration plates. The Sixth Brigade let them all enter the airport, in some cases taking orders from the Amal men and ignoring their own officers.

Several of the troops began shouting abuse at foreign correspondents, accusing them of being Israeli spies. "You're a Phalangist," one shrieking soldier announced, pointing at a western reporter. Another said that journalists could talk to the

### 300 under judge's eye

From Our Correspondent, Cairo

Three hundred Muslims on trial for trying to overthrow the Egyptian Government after the assassination of President Sadat will have to wait until September 30 for their sentences.

The trial, which started 18 months ago, was to have ended on Saturday, but the chief judge, Mr Abdel Ghaffar Muhammad Ahmed, said that because of two eye operations he had not been able to read through the legal documents. "Therefore we decided to postpone sentence",

Most of those on trial are members of the outlawed Jihad

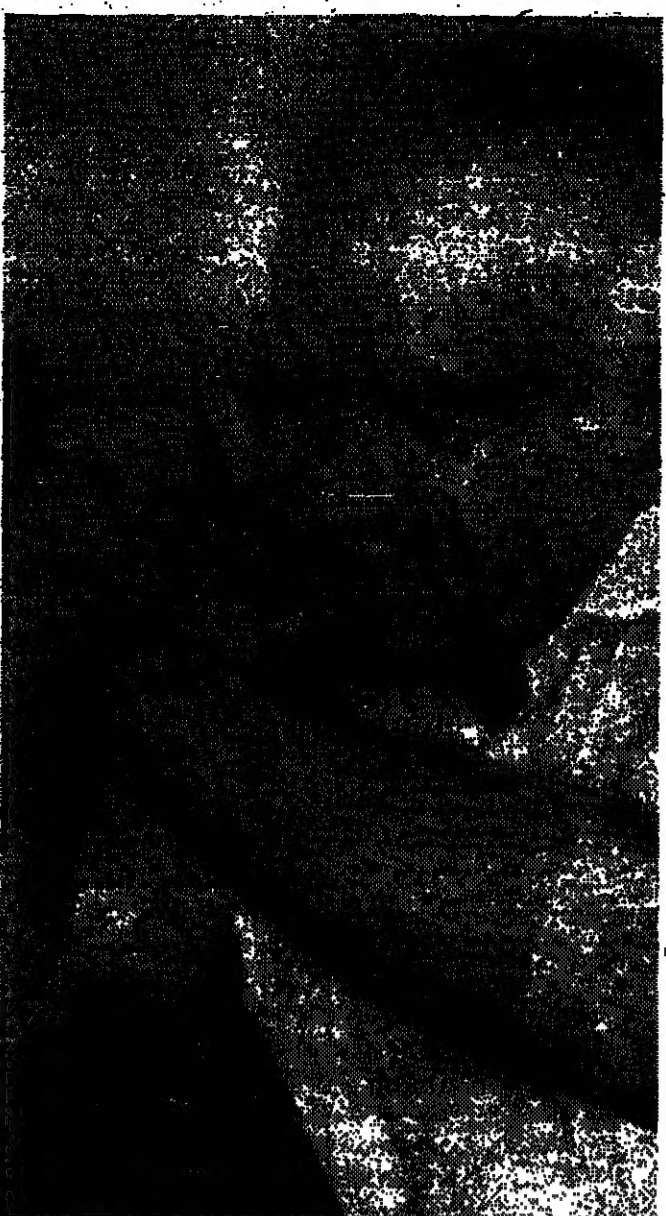
hijacker. "If they have Shia accents".

It was a disgraceful little episode which only served to emphasize why yesterday, the Sixth Brigade did not appear to have collected one mortar or grenade from the Amal militia.

By contrast, the Army's largely Christian Eighth Brigade received a number of medium weapons from the Maronite Phalangist militia, even though the RPG-7 rocket-launchers and mortar base-plates looked rather over-used and in some cases, unserviceable. All are being numbered and stored in Lebanese Army barracks under the watch of French truce observers.

(holy war) Organization. Murder and attempted murder charges arise from the deaths of about 90 people during an uprising in the southern city of Assiut shortly after President Sadat's death.

On Saturday most of the defendants were in the heavily guarded courtroom erected for the trial in a suburban fair-ground. They chanted religious slogans and hung banners from their cages with messages such as "God's rule is the only rule" and "Israelis, the Al-Aqsa mosque will be returned".



Call to action: Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, on the telephone to his Likud headquarters on the eve of the election.

## Hell's Angel carries Olympic torch

From Iwan Davis, Los Angeles

On a lonely stretch of southern California highway on the outskirts of this city, George "Gus" Christie president of the Ventura Hell's Angels motorcycle club jubilantly jogged with the Olympic torch, clasped in his right hand.

The ex-marine, with peaked cap, olympic running singlet and shorts had paid \$3,000 to run the one kilometre as the torch was carried on virtually the last lap of its 8,500-mile zig-zag journey that had begun in New York City and will end on Saturday at the Los Angeles Coliseum as the games begin.

It was a bizarre sight as the heavily tattooed Christie, aged 37, followed by a caravan of Olympic officials and TV cameras and reporters made his brief run before turning the torch over to the next runner.

Scores of motorcycle gang members who had flocked in from around the country roared alongside him on their bicycles. "It's a historic moment," he said. "It proves we are as patriotic as anyone else. We are not a bunch of terrorists. This is what the Olympics are about." Then he spent the next hour happily signing autographs.

On Saturday and Sunday, thousands of spectators lining main roads greeted the arrival of the Olympic torch in Los Angeles. The American football star O. J. Simpson, carried it up California's Highway One, alongside the Pacific into Santa Monica and passed it to Michael Bailey a seven-year-old cerebral palsy victim in front of an all star crowd that included the Mayor of Los Angeles, Mr Tom Bradley and the Olympic youth band.

Late on Saturday Mr Bradley joined the Olympic torch relay gold medalist Rafer Johnson and the Olympic organizing committee president, Mr Peter Ueberroth in ceremonies to mark the beginning of the final week of 82-day relay. The relay raised thousands of dollars for youth clubs and charity organisations although the fund-raising project was criticized in Greece for being too commercial.

On Friday, before the torch could be carried through the Olympic village at the University of California in Santa Barbara, the torch caravan was stopped at the village gates as police meticulously carried out a search for hidden explosives.

## Tax rise clash sets stage for Reagan

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan launches his reelection campaign this week with visits to critical states, appeals to important ethnic groups and a nationally televised news conference tomorrow night.

With polls still putting him ahead of Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic rival, Mr Reagan's strategists are focusing on the improving state of the economy, although naturally they will not dwell on the huge American deficit.

The Democrats, who have already said they will raise taxes, are seeking to prove that Mr Reagan already has a tax increase in mind for after the November election.

The White House has responded sharply to the claim, saying that the President wants to cut taxes further and that the Democrats would have to impose large increases because of "too many promises to too many special interest groups."

After campaigning all week, Mr Reagan will go on holiday to California. Mr Mondale will spend much of his time campaigning in the south, hoping to mobilize the black vote with the invaluable support of the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Republican strategists say that increased black participation is likely to create

a greater turnout of white Republican voters.

Mr Edward Rollins, the Reagan campaign director, spoke on television last night of "tremendous opportunities in the white south," while Mr Robert Beckel, his Democratic opposite number said: "I think you are going to see us make serious inroads in the south."

The Reagan campaign has all but abandoned hope of making any serious gains among black voters. A senior Reagan adviser said: "Black leaders have been able to use Reagan as a symbol. Democrats have made him a symbol that scares blacks."

The Democrats believe that with Mr Jackson's help they might carry states such as Georgia and Louisiana. Missouri, too, offers some hopes for the M, while Florida still looks solid for Mr Reagan.

The President's tour this week will include Texas and New Jersey, both critical states. The Democrats last captured New Jersey in a presidential race in 1964. Ms Geraldine Ferraro, Mr Mondale's running mate, is expected to play a leading role in bringing out the large Italian-American vote.

Texas is doubly important to the Republicans. Apart from being a prized source of votes, it is also a vital source of millions of dollars of campaign contributions.

## Mondale counts on big Democratic turnout

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale has gone fishing in Minnesota. Ms Geraldine Ferraro, his vice-presidential running mate, has returned to her home in Queens, Senator Gary Hart has left for a holiday in Hawaii and the Rev Jesse Jackson has gone to ponder his future in Chicago.

The Democratic Convention is over and the official opening of the election campaign is still six weeks away. As the American public settles down to await its next real-life television extravaganza, the Los Angeles Olympics, Democratic Party leaders are planning to use this intermission to map out their strategy.

They start with two basic premises. The first is that Mr Mondale is entering the campaign a long way behind President Reagan, notwithstanding the boost to his candidacy provided by the selection of Ms Ferraro.

Second, no matter how energetically he campaigns or

how efficiently he uses his resources, Mr Mondale is going to need more than a little luck if he is to defeat a popular president during a period of economic resurgence.

If Mr Mondale is to stand any chance of winning he must ensure a massive turn-out by democratic voters. This will involve a big voter registration drive as well as renewed efforts by Ms Ferraro, Senator Hart and Mr Jackson to "energize" their own particular constituencies women, young urban professionals and blacks.

Mondale aides predicted that their registration drive could produce a total turnout of more than 100 million voters in November, 15 million more than in 1980. If this target is achieved they feel certain of a Democratic victory.

In an attempt to attract new voters the party has tried to broaden its appeal by moving towards the political middle ground.

## 26 contenders in Israeli poll

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A total of 2.6 million Israeli citizens (about 10 per cent of them Arabs) are entitled to vote today in the country's eleventh general election. Conducted under proportional representation, the exercise is likely to reinforce Israel's claim to be the only true democracy in the region.

Altogether 24 smaller parties are contesting the poll in addition to the two main blocks, the right-wing Likud and Labour, which has been in opposition since 1977. To qualify for a seat in the 120-member Parliament a party must secure 1 per cent of the total poll, a figure which many politicians believe, is too low and, leads to ineffective government.

Any party which does not secure the minimum is disqualified and its votes discarded. For

compulsory election day is a public holiday and only those given express permission to do so (including employees in newspapers and public transport) may work. Free bus and rail travel is provided for those who have to go a long way to polling stations.

Soldiers in Lebanon and sailors in Israel's merchant fleet have already voted. Other citizens abroad on polling day may not vote, even if they are emissaries of the state. But Israeli living as settlers in the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights - all conquered in 1967 - have the right to vote.

The Israeli system has never provided a party with a clear majority, and a similar result is expected this time.

Although voting is not

## Premier slapped down for familiar style

From John Best, Ottawa

Canada's new Prime Minister, Mr John Turner, is a politician of the old school - the kind who likes to reach out to people, shake hands and clap a big bear-hug on someone.

But where women are concerned, the good-looking Liberal, aged 55, sometimes introduces a new twist: he pats them on the behind.

"He'll have to cut that out", said Mrs Lucia Pepin, a Liberal candidate.

Last week, at a campaign meeting in Edmonton, a TV camera caught Mr Turner administering a deft little pat to Mrs. Jane Campagnolo, the sparklingly handsome national president of the Liberal Party.

Mrs Campagnolo, not at all amused, retorted with a sharp, admonishing slap on the Prime Minister's backside.

Mr Turner, responding to the growing but generally good-natured furor surrounding his evident attraction to female posteriors, told reporters he did not think women considered the patting offensive.

The reaction of Mrs Lisa St. Martin-Tremblay, vice-president of the Liberal Party's Quebec wing, who received Mr Turner's pat on the behind in a crowded Montreal hotel room last Thursday, was full of understanding. "It can be surprising," she said of her experience, "but everyone has their own style."

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## Cautious welcome from Walesa and Glempl for amnesty with strings

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Hundreds of political opponents of the Government of General Jaruzelski, including the main architects of the Solidarity revolution, will be freed in the next few weeks under the wide-ranging amnesty passed into law at the weekend.

The amnesty is not completely without strings. Prison governors throughout the country are obliged this week to read out a clause of the law to the 652 political and 35,000 common criminal beneficiaries. If a similar offence is committed between now and 1986, the amnesty is automatically rescinded and the prisoners will have to serve out their full terms.

A considerable threat thus hangs over the seven freed Solidarity leaders - including Lech Walesa's deputy and erstwhile challenger Mr Andrzej Gwiazda - the four disident members of the Workers Self-Defence Committee (KOR), whose trial had been abandoned, and underground chiefs such as Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk. Few, any, have shown a willingness to give up opposition activities.

On the basis that empty prisons are better than full ones, the amnesty has been quietly welcomed by the Catholic church leadership, by Mr Walesa, and some Western governments. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, who

was an advance copy of the amnesty, has expressed satisfaction, although he has omitted some reservations in a letter to the Sejms, the Polish parliament. Above all, he is concerned that there should be no persecution of the freed political prisoners.

A similar point was made by Mr Walesa. "It looks as if it could be a good thing, but we will have to be certain that those freed can carry out their beliefs - otherwise the prisons will soon be full again."

The next step, he thought, was to set about building a more pluralistic society. Western officials are expected to meet in Brussels this week to discuss whether the amnesty, as intended, should unlock Western sanctions against Poland. Diplomats and government spokesmen in the United States and other Nato countries seemed to indicate that sanctions should be relaxed because one of the vital preconditions had been met.

Apart from the freeing of political prisoners, the other Nato conditions were the lifting of martial law - which has been carried out, albeit accompanied by a toughening of the civil and penal legislation - and the restoration of a dialogue between the Polish Government, the Catholic church and Solidarity.

The amnesty excludes cases of treason, which may mean the continued imprisonment of Mr Bogdan Lis, the Gdansk underground leader, saboteur and certain classes of economic crime, such as black marketeering. Maciej Szczepanski, the former television chief, convicted of mismanagement and embezzlement, may thus also stay in prison.

Apart from the seven Solidarity leaders and four KOR members, the leaders of the ultra-nationalist KPN group will also be freed. Proceedings will be dropped against Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz, the former prime minister, and some other members of the discredited Gierk leadership.

Although General Jaruzelski said, in a speech marking the fortieth anniversary of Polish socialism, that the amnesty was made for domestic reasons and was a humanitarian gesture, most Western observers ascribe his motives to the wish to end sanctions and establish a "normal" relationship with the west.

## Nicaraguan opposition names exile for election

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

A coalition of seven Nicaraguan opposition groups has chosen a prominent political exile as its candidate for President, but says it will boycott the forthcoming elections if its demands for fair conditions are not met.

The candidate, Señor Arturo Cruz, is a former member of the ruling junta who defected in 1981 while ambassador to the United States. He is expected to arrive in Managua tomorrow, just 24 hours before the registration of candidates closes. The Government has said he is free to return.

The Democratic Coordinating Committee, an alliance of four political parties, two unions, and private business, says Señor Cruz will not register unless the ruling Sandinistas give more ground.

Its demands include the immediate reinstatement of full civil rights suspended under the state of emergency, including complete freedom of expression, the separation of Sandinista party organizations from functions of government, an independent judiciary and a national dialogue embracing the leaders of the US-backed Contra guerrillas fighting the Sandinistas.

Señor Daniel Ortega, the junta leader and Sandinista presidential candidate, last week announced a partial lifting of the state of emergency.

## Karamanlis pressed to serve another term

From Mario Modiano, Athens

hedge for the more extreme reforms in Mr Papandreu's programme, especially those aiming at Greece's alienation from the West.

The Prime Minister believes that his strategic objectives should be reached without a confrontation which might set back the clock on the socialist transformation of Greek society which he visualizes at the end of his second four-year term. Mr Karamanlis's presidency protects him against those forces, which might be tempted to use undemocratic methods to halt this progress.

Many radicals inside Pasok consider, however, that the existence of a conservative President is the only obstacle towards a more rapid advance of socialism that would stop Pasok's erosion on its left.

The President himself is playing his cards close to his chest and has not revealed whether he will stand for reelection. He certainly senses how indispensable many Greeks believe he is, but he is unlikely to want to preside over the process of transforming Greece into a Third World socialist regime.

In 1981, Mr Karamanlis secured the smooth transfer of power from the right to the left. At the next election in 15 months, he may have to preside over the reversal of the process, or in case of a tie use all his political acumen to bring out a practical compromise.

Only then can he claim full credit for the consolidation of a Western-style democracy.

Leading article, page 13

## European Notebook

### How Sir Geoffrey reversed roles



Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, flies to Brussels today for another foreign council in which he is cast as villain in the long-running budget spectacular. This time, however, roles have been reversed.

Sir Geoffrey for years now has played the part of the poor man asking, the rich men to bend the rules and pay him some money. This time, all the others will be asking him to bend the rules so that they can all pay out some more money.

With the British budget argument apparently settled in the imperial décor of Fontainebleau, after a dramatic interlude which severely strained Britain's relations with the rest of the Community, the scene has shifted back to Brussels and Britain is once again centre-stage.

For all that Britain is now mounting words once used by the other member states about "sticking within Community law", its character has not changed. It is a miser, unprepared to spend any more money on the Community than it has to.

The argument now is that the Community has overspent and there is no money to pay the bills unless the hat is passed round. Britain will not put anything into the hat and shows every sign of sitting on it to stop anybody else putting anything into it either.

The Community will survive and Britain will remain a member. The money will be found next year or the year after and Britain, along with every other country, will agree to allow the budget to have more money from 1986 at the latest.

The question is whether the extra it will: Britain is now building up its in the long term interests of the Community; as Sir Geoffrey will doubtless claim. Only by tight budgetary control, the British argument runs, can the Community be efficient and effective. The Community has got to learn to live within its means and there is no time like the present to make a start.

Against that is the fact that Britain should now be hoping to go on to a time when it can

expect the Community to develop more along the lines it wanted when it joined. That means achieving objectives like tearing down internal frontiers, clearing the way to cheaper air fares and opening up the insurance market throughout the Community to British companies.

These objectives are undoubtedly fair and should benefit Britain's economy enormously, but they will be obtained only with difficulty and it is hard to see other countries giving way to British arguments when they still see Britain as being mean-minded and obsessed by the need to pinch every EEC penny.

One person who may suffer from anti-British feeling is Lady Elles, the conservative MEP for the Thames Valley, who has put in a bid for the presidency of the European Parliament at its opening session this week.

Her chances of taking over the chair at Strasbourg were enhanced when M Jacques Delors was chosen as the next President of the Commission. The other declared candidate from the centre right is M Pierre Pflimlin, the former French Prime Minister and long-serving mayor of Strasbourg.

Many MEPs are known to think it would be wrong to have presidents of the two institutions from the same country, so Lady Elles stood a chance of being the front runner of the right, which has a majority of votes in the Parliament.

The candidate of the left is Mr Pieter Decker, the Dutch Socialist who has been President of the Parliament for the past two and a half years. He is also in danger from a prejudice among members against letting anyone, however efficient, hold the post for more than one term.

All that should have helped Lady Elles, but she, in turn, has to overcome the fact that she is a member from a country which is still in dispute with the rest of the Community over the budget, however justified its case. She also represents a party led by another woman who has not noticeably had many admirers in the European Parliament in the past.

Ian Murray

# HOW MANY NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES CAN HONESTLY SAY THEY DON'T COST YOU THIS MUCH?

## Iran 'ready to cooperate with West'

Tehran (Reuters) - The West German Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, ended a two-day visit to Tehran yesterday and sources close to his delegation said he would tell other members of the European Community that Iran was ready to seek closer cooperation with the West.

The sources said that Herr Genscher, who left by air for Bonn, would tell community foreign ministers in Brussels tomorrow that Iran had taken a decision to open up to the West.

The seizure of hostages in the US embassy in Tehran in 1979 led to a western economic boycott of Iran, which in turn has treated both Eastern and Western power blocks with suspicion.

Iran gave no indication today it had changed its policy.

## Campaign violence in townships

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The campaigns for next month's elections for the coloured and Indian houses of South Africa's new tri-camera parliament have turned ugly with a wave of petrol bomb attacks on the homes of candidates and black trade unionists.

According to the security police, the outlawed African National Congress is behind the violence.

Petrol bombs were thrown on Friday at the homes of three Indian candidates in the segregated Indian township of Lenasia, outside Johannesburg, and at the home of a coloured candidate in the Eldorado Park, coloured district. None of them caused much damage.

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## Gandhi election rivalry helps bring progress to India's poorest voters

From Michael Hamlyn, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh

It was an afternoon of fine rain, and it illustrated at least two aspects of current Indian political life. Mr Rajiv Gandhi, who had flown himself from Delhi (he was an airline pilot before he succeeded his younger brother, Sanjay, as closest adviser to his mother, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister), addressed 2,000 of the poorest and most ragged people in the country.

Away to his right, looming above the building of the district election office, was a dish aerial, 20ft across, receiving signals from an Indian-built geo-synchronous earth satellite station. Mr Gandhi had just pressed the red button on a transmitter bringing television to Sultanpur for the first time.

Later in the evening, the shoeless, dhooli-clad crowd was able to huddle round the seven spanking new television stores in the town and watch the Byzantine chicaneries of Yes, Minister.

For Sultanpur, television was but the latest of the benefits which have rained upon it in recent years. Sultanpur is part of the Amethi parliamentary constituency. Amethi was represented in the Lok Sabha by Sanjay Gandhi and, after Sanjay's death, by Rajiv, who won it in a by-election in 1981. At that time Sanjay's widow, Maneka, was too young to contest it, the minimum age for

a parliamentary candidate being 25. But now she is not and she has more than once declared her intention of contesting the seat.

The Amethi constituency has been one of the more backward and deprived areas in the country, but it is making progress by leaps and bounds.

Until March this year, Sultanpur had no industry whatever. Now it has a big plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals, putting out Japanese-style insulators. Another 25 companies have signed letters of intent to open up there. They include a fertilizer plant which is costing the Indian Government and the Gulf States \$570m. Another nationalized company, Hindustan Aeronautics, plans a factory creating 1,500 jobs.

The largest chicken hatchery in north India is being built, while a cycle factory which will require up to 35 small ancillary manufacturers will support a rolling mill and a PVC plant.

In agriculture, Sultanpur had one of the poorest records in the state. But with an expansion of short-term credit, additional supplies of chemical fertilizer and good seed, a dramatic improvement has been shown.

In the past four years, nearly 200 miles of roads have been built in the Amethi parliamentary constituency.

And now television. Mr H. K. L. Bhagat, the Information

and Broadcasting Minister, was present on the day. He has been responsible for a remarkable expansion of television coverage of the country.

At the beginning of his scheme, only 30 per cent of the population of India lived in areas where television reception was available. At the end of this year 70 per cent will.

The technique he is using is to open a low-powered transmitter connected to a dish aerial and a 100ft mast in remote areas like Sultanpur all over the country. Mr Gandhi inaugurated a similar one in Rae Bareilly at the other end of his constituency on the same day.

The civil servants involved with this dramatic expansion insist that it has nothing to do with the fact that the election is coming. But it can only help a government which has complete control of what appears on the screen.

It would be unfair, however, not to observe the educational value of television to a backward agricultural country, or to ignore the unifying force of television in a diverse nation.

"Sultanpur is now linked to the rest of the nation", Mr Gandhi said. Later, while his motorcade heading back to his private plane became stuck at a level crossing, he added: "Sorry about the rush. We wanted to get it done in time for the Olympics".

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High flyer: Sergeant Béatrice Doucet, one of four women trainee pilots serving with the French Air Force, at the controls of a Fouga Magister 7/22. The women will not take part in combat missions.

## Duarte makes hasty departure from Portugal

Lisbon (Reuters) - Señor José Napoleón Duarte, the President of El Salvador, headed for Washington and talks with President Reagan yesterday after a tour of five countries in Western Europe, during which he appealed for help in restoring democracy.

Señor Duarte unexpectedly cut short his planned 24-hour

visit to Lisbon, cancelling a luncheon with President Eanes and taking off from Lisbon airport at dawn.

No reason was given for the change. Portuguese officials dismissed speculation that it might be connected with what Portuguese newspapers called a diplomatic gaffe by the Central American leader when he arrived here from London.

Señor Duarte, who was met by President Eanes and Senator Mário Soares, the Prime Minister, twice referred to "President Soares".

President Eanes, obviously irked, moved away from his guest and stood behind a group of reporters. But he later drove with Señor Duarte to Queluz Palace where the visitor spent the night.

On Saturday, Señor Duarte paid a flying visit to London, where he discussed Central America with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

He told reporters after the talks that Mrs Thatcher had said she was willing to join European Community efforts to strengthen stability and democracy in the region.

## Runcie in secret talks with kings in Nigeria

From Eddie Iroh, Lagos

Dr Robert Runcie the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is attending the sixth Anglican Consultative Council here, has discussed the Anglo-Nigerian diplomatic conflict with three leading Nigerian traditional rulers known to have influence with the ruling Supreme Military Council.

The independent *Guardian* newspaper in Lagos, quoting usually reliable sources, said yesterday that last Wednesday Dr Runcie secretly met three traditional obas (kings) in Lagos. They were Sijuwade Ooni of Ife, Oba Oyedade Lipele, the Alake of Abeokuta, and Oba Sikiry Adetona, the Awujale of Ijebu-Ibadan. They discussed the diplomatic problems caused by the attempted abduction from Britain of the former Nigerian politician, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, 17 days ago.

Dr Runcie, who, sources say is a close friend of the Ooni of Ife and the Alake of Abeokuta, was accompanied by Timothy Olufosoye, the Anglican Archbishop of Nigeria. According to the *Guardian*, no details of the discussions were disclosed, but one source described the meeting "very frank and cordial".

The three kings later the same day met the Nigerian Chief of State, General Muhammadu Buhari, ostensibly to "restate their support for the military government".

## Madrid told to meet ETA chiefs

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Spain played a key role in bringing guerrilla warfare to an end in Colombia, and should show "the same capacity for dialogue which we recommend to others" when it deals with Basque extremists, the president of the autonomous Basque region said in Vitoria.

Señor Carlos Garaikoetxea was referring to the Spanish Government's peace-making efforts in Latin America, in an interview published in several newspapers yesterday.

The daily *Diario 16* noted that an envoy of the Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Felipe González, prepared a secret meeting in Spain on October 3 last year between the President of Colombia, Señor Betancur, and two leaders of the M19 guerrillas.

That meeting led to an agreement by which M19 members undertook to lay down their arms and the Government granted them an amnesty.

Calling for a greater willingness on the part of the Madrid Government to negotiate with the Basque separatist militants, he said: "The problem of violence can only be eliminated if there is a minimum final dialogue which at the same time offers minimum bases acceptable to the part of society which supports and aids the activists".

● The Catalan regional government is reported to have dismissed the governor and two key officers of Barcelona's Modelo prison, after the escape last week of six armed prisoners and the killing of an imprisoned member of the French Mafia by a sniper.

## Sikh temple volunteer defies ban

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

The Sikh warrior leader who has begun repair work on the Golden Temple of Amritsar was excommunicated yesterday by the Sikh high priests.

Baba Santa Singh, leader of the Buddha Dal group of about 5,000 *akhang* warriors, took the excommunication in his stride, inquiring "when there is no Akal Takht, how could it have a chief?"

The Akal Takht is the spiritual and temporal throne of the Sikhs, and it was badly damaged when the extremists made it their last redoubt during the Army's assault on the temple. Its chief priest, Giani Kirpal Singh, led five high priests in trying to prevent Baba Santa Singh from taking up the repair work without the approval of the temple management committee.

The Sikh leaders wanted the repairs to be carried out by *kar seva*, voluntary labour by devotees, but only when the troops had been withdrawn from the temple complex. But Baba Santa Singh ignored their protests and began *kar seva* himself.

His excommunication will lead to a considerable division within the Sikh community. ● ISLAMABAD: Pakistan and Indian commanders held an emergency meeting at a remote Himalayan glacier to discuss recent clashes between their troops there, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said yesterday. The meeting was the first towards a solution of a border dispute over the Siachen glacier, which Pakistan has administered since 1949.

## Kenya pleads for food after crops disaster

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Kenya is facing its biggest ever food supply crisis, in which vast quantities of maize, wheat and rice must be imported and distributed over wide areas to counter the effects of prolonged drought.

The country was one of the more fortunate in Africa after good rains and harvests in 1982 and 1983. But the April and May rains failed completely this year over a large area, including the densely-populated Rift Valley and Ukwambani, as well as Nairobi itself.

Scattered rain has fallen in the last few days but crop losses are already disastrous.

Food stocks, more than adequate six months ago, are running down fast. Cattle, sheep and goats are being slaughtered in their thousands because there is no grazing.

Water boreholes have dried up, forcing thousands of rural dwellers to trek long distances to find other supplies.

Nairobi residents are forbidden to water gardens, and have been urged to cut down all unnecessary uses of water. Electricity supplies may have to be cut if the dams supplying hydroelectric stations continue to empty.

Much now depends on the weather for the rest of the year.

## Wider role for Peru army

Lima (Reuters) - Peru has put the military in charge of all counter-insurgency operations and given it sweeping powers to try to end the latest offensive by rebels of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) group. The Interior Minister, Señor Luis Prevez, told reporters yesterday that over the past few days legal orders had been issued giving the armed forces responsibility for planning,

executing and controlling all counter-insurgency action.

Until now President Fernando Belaúnde Terry, whose election in 1980 ended 12 years of military rule, had confined the military's anti-rebel role to a south-eastern "emergency zone" covering only three of Peru's 25 departments. The military there has mainly defended cities and organized convoys.



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## THE ARTS



## Maggie Smith (left), who opens in *The Way of the World* at Chichester next week, is an inexplicably rare sight on the British stage, and a tantalizing rarity in interview too... The relief of having something to worry about

The local Sussex press was recently assembled to greet the stars of the present Chichester season, and question them on their current roles: after hearing Sir Alec Guinness talking about his superlative, new Shylock, and Joan Plowright on the delights of rehearsing with William Gaskill for the forthcoming *Way of the World*, reporters turned to Maggie Smith expecting to hear some details of her Millamant in this same production (one which opens there on August 1). Well, said Miss Smith with a flourish of explaining her return to Chichester after 15 years, her return to the British stage after a mere three, and her return to Millamant a decade after she first played her in Ontario, "you see, I live very close to the theatre here. It really is extremely convenient".

Second only to Katharine Hepburn, who once explained to me that her principal reason for not leaving MGM during the worst of her contract years was that studio assistance was invaluable when one had to change trains in Chicago, Maggie Smith has always had the most down-to-earth theatrical attitudes of any actress I know.

Acting in her view is something to be done, not discussed; but as she has a reputation for being an unrelentingly private life (married since the Robert Stephens divorce to her original Oxford love, the writer Beverly Cross) it is often oddly difficult to find much that can be

talked about during interviews. Was there, I wondered hopefully, a faint sense of a National Government in exile down in West Sussex? Gaskill, Plowright and Smith were after all three of the pillars of the Olivier regime at the Old Vic, and this new *Way of the World* might therefore be viewed with a certain 1960s nostalgia?

"It's true that Joan and I shared a dressing-room at the Vic and were in several of the same productions, though never at the same time: we kept following each other into *Master Builder* and *Three Sisters*, and then of course Gaskill and I did *The Recruiting Officer* and *Beau's Stratagem* for Olivier's National. But that was a very long time ago, and Gaskill quite rightly insists that every production is a new beginning."

"The curious thing about Millamant is that I can't recall anything at all about the last time I played her: it was with Jeremy Brett as Mirabell and Robin Phillips directing, but it was my first Canadian season and I was so befogged and terrified by having to do a Cleopatra a few weeks later that I managed to wipe the whole thing from my mind. Just as well, really: this can be a fresh start. They're already talking about it moving on to the Haymarket, but that seems to me a bit previous: let's just get through Chichester for now."

"I don't really know why I've been away from the theatre, any theatre, for so long: the last thing I

did was *Virginia* and I found that gratingly difficult and very depressing, so that put me off for a while. Also the Canadian seasons came to an end when Robin Phillips left there, and I've never really known what to do when I wasn't in a company. I started off with Kenneth Williams and all those revue people, then I knew I had to get out of that so I went to the National, and then Canada."

"Since then it's been a drifting time, and none of the offers I've had have made me want to rejoin a company. Mind you, there haven't been that many offers: the curious thing is that when you're inside a company the parts seem to come along just because you're there. When you're on the outside, then suddenly the theatre and television seem to be made up of lots of little clubs with the members all working away inside them, and the non-members just hanging around watching from the outside."

"That's why I like films: they take you away and give you a whole new set of worries. I went to Hungary to do a sort of *Guardman* with Christopher Plummer, and then I did two comedies with Michael Palin, one he wrote himself (*The Missionary*) and the other is a new Alan Bennett script called *A Private Function* where Michael is a chiropodist and I'm his wife and it's 1947 and there's rationing still."

Miss Smith has just had her age whitewashed out of several hundred Chichester programmes, on the understandable grounds that it is nobody's business but her own, and there is already quite enough to worry about; it is anyway not too hard to fathom as she lists an OUDS Viola at Oxford in 1952. But there does now appear to be a very real danger that her stage career has gone into soft focus over here, and that seems to me a very strong indictment of both the National and the RSC management.

"They say you never forget how to act, that it's like riding a bicycle, but I'm sure this time that if I'd left it any longer I'd have been off the bicycle altogether, and on to a tricycle. They also bang on to you about recharging your batteries: what happens when they go totally flat? The trouble with an actress's life is that there's no glissando: just one horrendous leap from Juliet to Lady Bracknell."

"I really don't see myself as Dame Maggie, bravely battling on into my theatrical eighties on the off, but acting is what I do for a living, and I would like somebody to tell me what I should be playing next. Olivier and Robin always did that for me: now I come back to a theatre which seems to have changed in some odd way during the years I was in Canada. Nobody seems to be in charge: just a lot of little groups all carrying on as best they can. Apart from the

Virginia Woolf, I haven't done a new script in 10 years: even the *Stoppard Night and Day* was only on Broadway, where it flopped largely because the audience didn't seem to have the faintest idea what we were talking about, especially when we got to the bit about Cash's name tapes."

"I've hardly ever worn modern clothes on a stage in this country, even *Private Lives* was a period piece, and the trouble is that I'm really no good at managing my own career. I can never think of a part I would be remotely able to play unless somebody else tells me just to go ahead and do it and stop worrying. In fact of course one never stops worrying, but at least when you're in rehearsal you feel you belong, and down here in Sussex there isn't the stress of a West End opening. Without the theatre there seems to be no shape to my life at all."

"I do now feel terribly remote: I've become a sort of Sussex recluse and it is marvellous to be back among actors working on a classic script. At least now when I walk the dog I've got something really tangible to worry about, like forgetting the lines. If you are, like me, a natural worrier then it is such a relief to know what it is you're worried about."

Sheridan Morley

### Television Mooning about

Taking the first step on the moon 15 years ago, Neil Armstrong remarked that it was "a giant leap for mankind". No one begrudged him his elation. Less understandably, President Nixon reflected that "the world has never been closer together": space exploration seemed to demand resounding phrases and frequently, in a world that showed no improvement in man's condition, they resound with an appositive emptiness.

Since the moon landing, interest and governmental enthusiasm for lavish spending has declined, to the obvious chagrin of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. President Reagan has lately given NASA a boost and a major objective: a fully functional space station by 1992.

The Russians have had something of the sort for a decade and even receive visitors there, but NASA will go for the bigger and better. There will be 40 shuttle flights between now and 1986; then the Galileo probe of Jupiter and the Jovian system and a space telescope that will see seven times farther into space than anything has been able to hitherto.

NASA emphasizes the commercial possibilities - factories, a space repair shop for satellites, a science park. Many space scientists, as we heard in Saturday night's BBC2 Horizon Special, *Beyond the Moon*, do

Dennis Hackett

### BBCSO/Pritchard Albert Hall/Radio 3 BBC 2

The Froms are off, and with a bang, though anyone who recalls the best first nights of recent years - Mahler's Third, Mahler's Eighth, Stravinsky, Messiaen, the *Missa Solemnis* - might be forgiven for thinking the programme had reverted into provincialism. Rumour suggested that this first night was originally to have been *The Dream of Gerontius*, a masterpiece, and an apt prelude to the European premiere of Tippett's summative *The Mask of Time*.

### Philharmonia/ Haitink Albert Hall/Radio 3

The first Saturday night at the Proms, and a glimpse of the end in the beginning. Walton had stayed overnight from Friday and surfaced again with his very own pomp and circumstance, the Coronation March Crown Imperial, whisked away from any indulgence by Bernard Haitink and encouraged to strut along, chest thrown out, trombones ablaze, rhythms spat out. And still more Walton. The Violin Concerto, shameless seduction from start to finish, can also sound, rather less justifiably, like the occasional piece it really ought not to be. It

takes, perhaps, the very rarest of performances (was Heifetz's 1939 premiere at Cleveland, Ohio, one of them?) to find true expression rather than technical virtuosity.

Salvatore Accardo's performance still does not have quite that rarity, though the patina was eggshell-fine, the dissolution of violin and orchestral soloists suspended quite magically by Haitink and the Philharmonia.

After the interval, the cameras were ready for Holst's televisual orchestration. And under Albert's spacious firmament the seven *Planets* circled in competition with the yellow, turquoise and emerald-green stage lights which now play on the new caramel paint. Haitink

### Concerts

London Philharmonic Choir together with immense panache, forcing nothing, leaving the chords to sink into place and drawing in the extra brass, who blared from the side boxes. Stephen Roberts was a taut, strikingly clear baritone soloist, commanding in his recitative; only Pritchard's gloriously overblown final chord went over the top.

Whilst this Walton comes to sound more and more like a bag of clever tricks, Vaughan Williams's "London" Symphony he wrote himself (*The Missionary*) and the other is a new Alan Bennett script called *A Private Function* where Michael is a chiropodist and I'm his wife and it's 1947 and there's rationing still."

was less crude; although he drove trumpet and snare-drum to almost unbearable tension in the raw chords of "Mars", his "Venus" chose a strident stillness, never relaxing into mere beauty of sound, but using the near-minimalist repetitions towards the end to bring in an uncanny, unstable peace.

This same unquiet peace was

the South Bank what a real acoustic sounds like. In Pritchard's rounded, responsive reading one missed a real impassioned intensity at the climaxes and a real feeling of animation; but fine solos, some of them tiny, from violin, viola, cor anglais, bassoon and horn confirmed that the orchestra was in good shape.

In Elgar's *Sea Pictures* - not a piece to flatter his memory in this fiftieth anniversary year - Janet Baker was simple and eloquent, sometimes buried by waves of orchestral sound, but crisp and true in "Where Corals Lie".

Nicholas Kenyon

internalized and isolated in Haitink's withdrawn "Saturn", wind soloists pulling back then becoming themselves the very chords of inexorability. And, after "Uranus" spookily teddy-bears picnic, "Neptune's" wiser magic hung wonderfully invisible in the air. Where were those siren voices?

Hilary Finch

### Theatre

#### Flashpoint Young Vic Studio

Not everyone, perhaps, has a weakness for the kind of play that consists of a handful of soldiers shouting at each other. In Tom Kempinski's play, first seen in London in 1979, they have good reason to shout, being faced with shooting a deserter the next day, and amid all the hysteria Mr Kempinski gets some good tough ironies out of it, as well as asking some uncomfortable questions.

But Roland Jaqueiro's production has a growing sense of unreality; they might be Martians or Jacobites, and you cease to care who shoots whom so long as they just get on with it.

That said, the situation stands at the intersection point of so many crucial questions: whether soldiers have a right to a conscience; what happens when they question their function (this is Northern Ireland, but there are echoes of Lt Tinker in the Falklands), or

even whether there is any difference between killing an enemy, a traitor or any other fellow-man. Held at gunpoint and ordered to kill a comrade, you make no such distinction.

After the first half-hour, seemingly interminable for Peter-Hugo Daly's flow of coarse backchat, nerves start to snap. Though Martin Phillips's sensitive youngster seems likeliest to crack, it is actually the brooding doubter Santo (Vincenzo Ricotta) who seizes a rifle and holds them all hostage: by a similarly theatrical reversal, Mr Daly's character starts uttering some telling arguments about the difference behind shooting deserters.

Since too many parts are under-characterized, more's the pity that Crockworth the looming Glaswegian (Louis Mellis) is disabled by a shot so early. The cast gets an A for effort and for that concentration which is becoming an impressive Young Vic trademark; but the play leaves a nagging sense of having missed a clean bull's-eye.

Anthony Masters

### Dance

## Harlem's convincing classic adaptation

#### Giselle Coliseum

#### Manon/Beauty Covent Garden

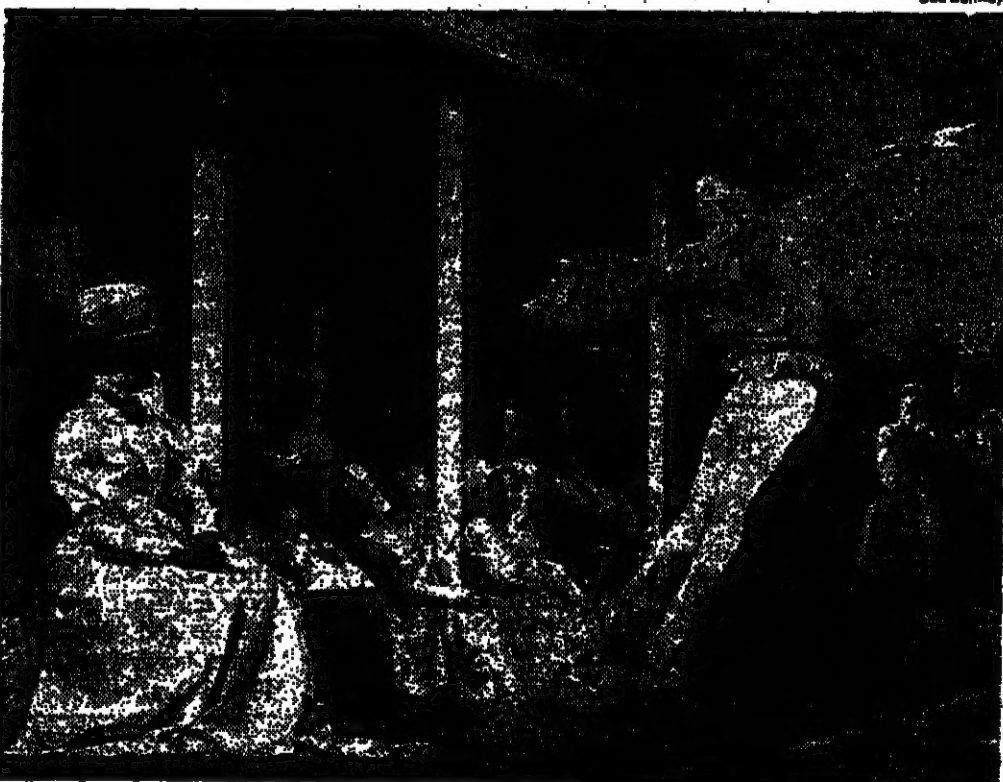
The real test of a production like Harlem Dance Theatre's new *Giselle* comes when you start changing the cast. The ballet successfully survived that crucial moment on Saturday afternoon. At the premiere last Wednesday, it had been illuminated by the dancing of Virginia Johnson and Eddie Shellman in the leading roles. She is unusually tall to play the delicate *Giselle*; he is built rather on the robust side for a romantic dancer, but both have a sense of style and drama that made them outstanding in the parts even at their first attempt.

Stephanie Dabney and Donald Williams, their replacements in the second cast, are in appearance more the type one expects, but less special in their dancing, although both very able. In a way, the future of *Giselle* in the Harlem repertoire is predicated more by their sound, straightforward performances than by the other, more exceptional performers. This *Croque* setting for *Giselle* has brought the ballet as securely within the grasp of these mainly black dancers as for the Europeans among whom it was created; and, incidentally, provides some interesting new insights into its social relationships for jaded white observers.

Derek Williams and Theora Ward as the very rich free black and his daughter to whom Albert is engaged can mix more easily and plausibly among the residents and neighbours of the farm where *Giselle* lives than can the stiff princes among the peasants of other productions. Their grooms look cheerfully self-conscious and smug among the farmhands. Albert's Europeanized friend Wilfred forms a natural link between the two parties.

The Louisiana setting, which provides so attractive and natural a location for the domestic tragedy of the first act, also makes a sinister background for the ghostly rites of the second half, where dank branches hang low over the swampy bayou. Albert's arrival, in a flat boat pushed by Wilfred, is both more striking and more likely than strolling alone through the woods.

The ghosts in this staging, in their changing, fragile pale lilac dresses, are more voluptuous



Assimilation: Theora Ward as the rich daughter mixing easily among the neighbours, Joseph Cipolla leaping into a peasant pas de deux

every role into a complete theatrical performance. On this occasion he looked exhausted by his last solo, well he might after standing in for injured dancers three times during the preceding week, dancing both leading male roles in *Manon* and appearing with an unfamiliar partner, Bryony Brind, in *Beauty* - extra rehearsals each time for just one performance. His Lescaut in Friday's *Manon* showed his gifts for comedy and sinister melodrama at their height, with a very animated and amusing account of his mistress from Karen Paisley.

The Aurora for what will (barring accidents and further substitutions) be his last *Beauty* was Jennifer Benezay, a dancer whose appearances are few nowadays but, on this evidence, worth waiting for. Her balances in the Rose Adagio were spectacularly held, and she ornamented her last solo with pretty detail. The special quality of Wall is that he has combined an exceptional flair for acting with his very fine skills as a partner and a solo performer, all equally matched. One does not see such intensity among his potential successors - but perhaps I am unfair to young Bruce Sansom, whose Florestan was particularly stylish. The competition is open.

John Percival

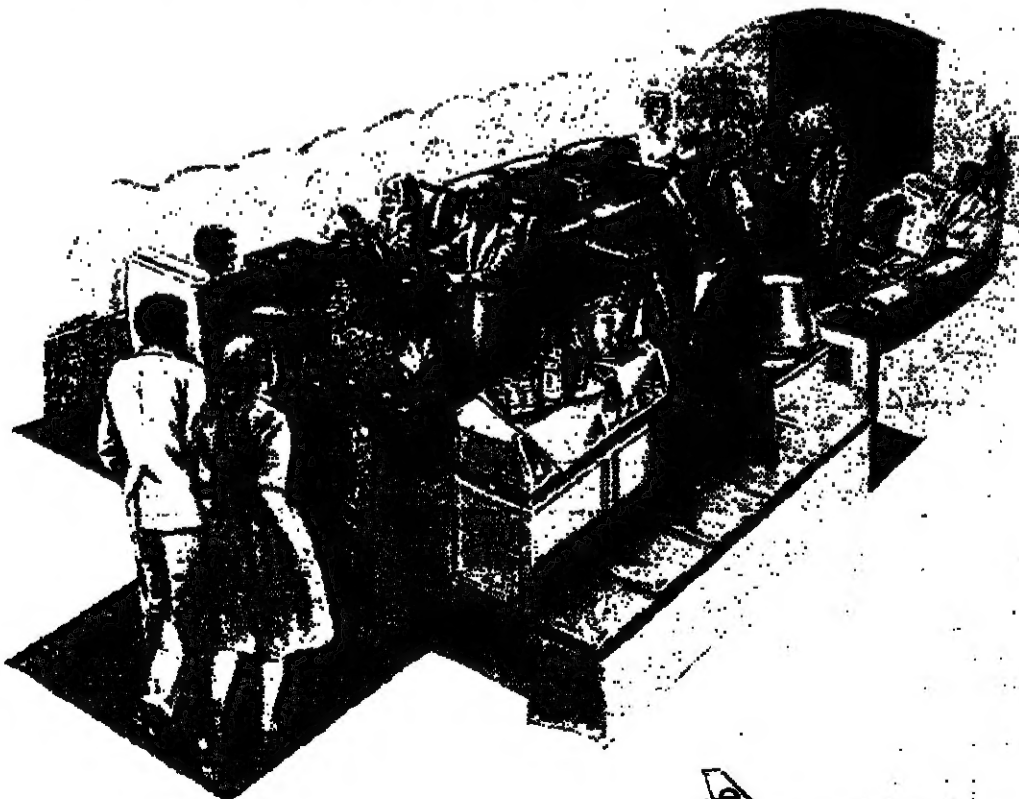
#### Loneliness is just one problem

And it is a fairly common problem for students away from home for months at a time. But it is only one of the troubles that people living in the UK face. As a Christmas society working among students in the UK, we are looking for all kinds of help - spiritual, emotional, social and practical. And we are there, ready to give all the help we can, in all parts of the world.

To give this help we depend entirely upon voluntary contributions. Please help us to continue the Anglican Church's ministry to students by a letter, or please send whatever you can to: The Missionaries in Seamen, Freeport, London, EC4A 4EP.

The Missionaries in Seamen, St Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, London EC4A 2RL.

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Captain Jack Thomas didn't fire a single shot in the Falklands. Come to that, he didn't even visit the front line.

As a Signals Officer he was far too valuable elsewhere.

Establishing a satellite link with the War Cabinet in London that was vital to the success of the whole campaign.

Thomas landed at Ajax Bay on 25th May with a detachment of twenty men.

They carried with them their satellite communications equipment in just eight boxes. And within the hour they were set up, camouflaged and fully operational.

"I rang straight through to the Command Centre in Northwood. I think they were quite pleased to hear from me," Thomas recalls.

"The signal was making a round trip, via the satellite, of about 100,000 miles. But it sounded like I was phoning the next village."

With this channel to London open, communications began to flood in. Some days they received as many as five hundred, with at

with a transportable Communications Centre manned by the Royal Signals.

This 'Comcen' will be linked into the main trunk system and will relay the field information to a wider command network.

"There's an enormous amount of technical stuff to learn at the outset. But even more daunting is the fact that you have charge of around fifty to sixty experienced men.

Shortly after receiving my first posting, for example, I had to discipline a thirty year old Corporal and eventually recommend his transfer.

It's not easy passing judgement on someone who's been in the job twelve years longer than you have."

#### New heights in technology.

After finishing his 3 year degree course at the Royal Military College of Science in Shrivenham, Jack Thomas took command of a troop equipped for satellite communications.

# "I spent the entire Falklands War on the telephone."

least twenty being 'flash' messages of the highest priority.

The 'Satcom' at Ajax Bay became, in consequence, something of a nerve centre, frequently visited by the Commanding Officers of the Task Force.

"In most other regiments, a Captain will have little day-to-day contact with a Brigadier or a General," says Thomas.

"But in the Royal Signals you have to work closely with them on a regular basis.

That can mean unrelenting pressure on you and your men. The equipment has to perform every time, or else."

Thomas and his men remained on air for 97% of the Falklands War. (In fact they were still fully operational some months after the war had finished.)

The only interruptions to service were caused, not by technical problems, but by Argentinian bombers and the Task Force's own Chinook helicopters.

The helicopters, in particular, caused such an immense down draught that they invariably blew the receiver dish off course, causing the signal to be lost.

"On one occasion, General Moore was making a vital call to London about the progress of the battle for Port Stanley.

Outside, my men and I were clinging onto the dish for dear life with helicopters thundering above our heads.

Not exactly text book stuff, I know. But you have to improvise when there's a war on."

#### Learning to communicate.

Jack Thomas attended Sandhurst in 1974 after finishing his A' levels. Since his interests lay more on the technical side, he chose to join the Royal Corps of Signals.

He also opted to take a degree in Applied Science.

He considered that the qualification would stand him in good stead both in the Royal Signals and in civilian life, should he leave the Army.

However, before he could read for his degree he had 3 years of soldiering to do.

His first task involved getting to grips with the main communications systems used by the Army.

Basically, any fighting unit in the field will be fully equipped with Clansman radio and will be in contact

Such equipment was new to the Army at that time. So Thomas was sent to carry out organisational trials in Denmark.

"The main component of the system is a dish, about five feet across, which transmits an extremely narrow radio beam.

With the aid of precise calculations the beam is aimed at a satellite in geo-stationary orbit, 23,000 miles from the earth.

The satellite receives the beam, amplifies it and then bounces it back to earth. Add to that a radio set, a teleprinter and a scrambling device and you have a fully operational 'Satcom' station."

Subsequently, Thomas and his men found themselves deploying the 'Satcom' in a variety of situations.

The jungles of Belize, for example.

And the rooftop of the Gleneagles Hotel in Scotland during a NATO conference.

He also found himself demonstrating the equipment in the Middle East.

Out in the desert he had to arrange a double satellite link-up so a local dignitary could speak to a friend laid up in a London hospital.

In retrospect, Jack Thomas would not swap his career in the Royal Signals for any other.

He feels he has gained far more experience than he would have done in, say, a civilian telecommunications company.

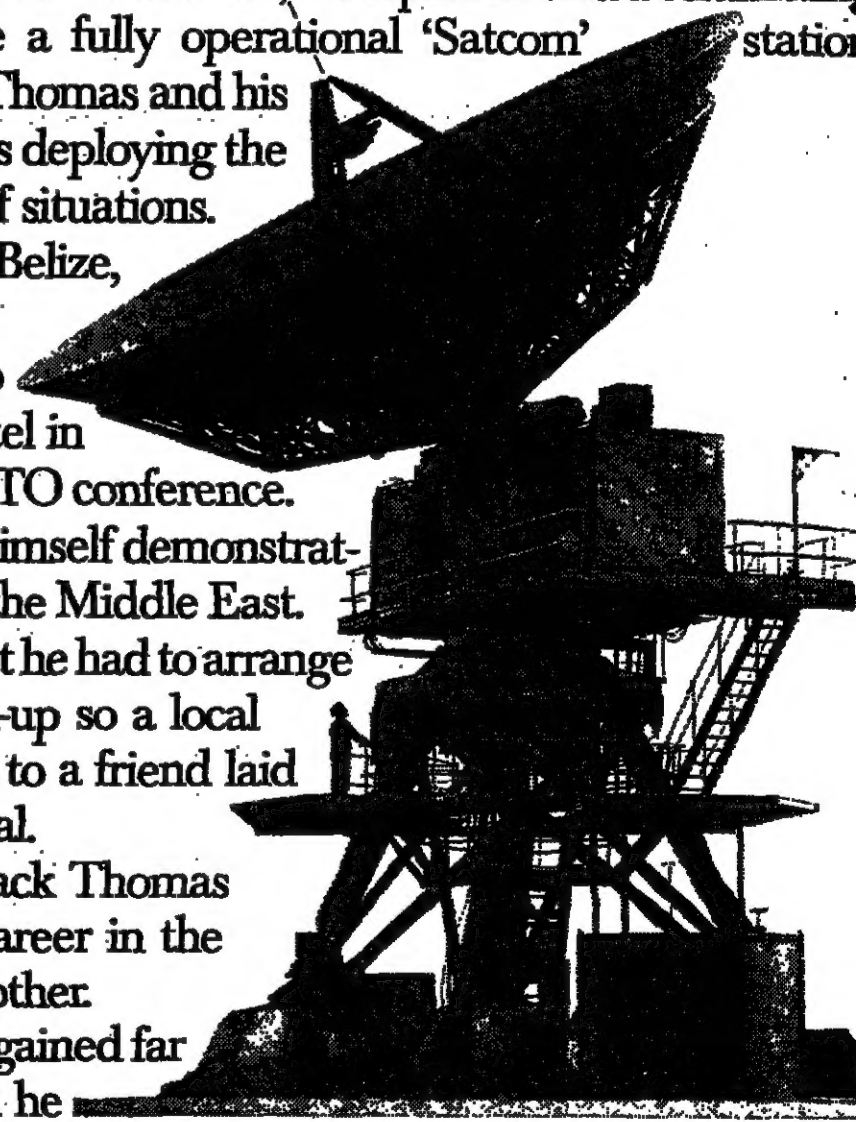
"I think the Army pushes you that much further," he says. "You not only have to master the technology, but you have to make it work in situations of extreme stress.

You are given a great deal of responsibility early on in your career. And, most important of all, the chance to develop qualities of leadership."

If you would like to know more about life as an Army Officer, write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Department T11, Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR.

Tell him your date of birth, your school, university, polytechnic or college of higher education and the qualifications you have or expect.

**Army Officer**









# Men who miss out on love

Many children grow up with the memory of a father who could not show affection. — Mary Ingham recalls how her own father became so isolated

Mary Ingham remembers her father as a stranger in a dark suit, a solitary figure waiting at the station to greet her on the days she visited him.

"His constant question, whether I was 'all right financially', seemed to be the only way he knew of showing affection," she says. "He always insisted on giving me my train fare because he didn't know how to give something of himself."

She had just finished cross-questioning a hundred or so men about their feelings — a tricky task, she discovered, as most of them refused to admit they had any — when her father died.

Mary realized that her father had suffered all his life from the same manly legacy as the men she had been interviewing for her new book, *Men, the Male Myth, Exposed*. The basic thought behind her thesis, to put it very simply, is that boys, starved of the warmth and

"My father took care of the financial side of our lives and my mother looked after the emotional side," says Mary. "It was my mother who did all the loving and caring, who wrote the letters, made the telephone calls, kept in touch and when she became an invalid, my father still contacted me through her. 'Your mother is very worried about you. Your mother would like you to come down and see her.'"

"My mother used to get very hot up, I think she was sort of reacting out of my father, but the more emotional she became, the more my father stepped back. 'Don't upset your mother,' he'd say."

Years later we were taking a walk together. It was one of the rare times we talked and he said, 'I sometimes felt like screaming. What I didn't say is that he should have done.'

"Once he said, 'You're a grand girl. That's the only personal remark he ever made to me, and the extraordinary thing about the picture of us at the seaside — I think it was Folkestone and that's my mother's sister on the right, incidentally, we never met any of my father's relations until my sister's wedding — is that I am touching him.'"

"I remember taking his arm, when I was very small, and the whole arm went rigid. He just couldn't cope with showing emotion."

"He was a quiet, gentle, peaceable man. I think my mother thought him into playing a role that wasn't natural to him. It was always 'Don't sit there, that's your father's chair, or 'What would your father think?' or 'Wait until your father gets home.'"

"He'd take the occasional swipe at us with a slipper, but he made sure he missed and we'd never been able to give him anything in return because we couldn't get close to him."

"The Ingham family — mother, father, two daughters, two sons, were middle class and believed in keeping themselves to themselves. My father was a bank manager and they moved with his job, from one pleasant small town to the next."

affection of a loving father, grow into lonely adults.

Brought up to believe that men should be dominant and detached, they find it difficult to handle any kind of emotional contact — that's the women's department — and, as a result, are cut off from their families and friends.

Mary, a former social worker, who has now been writing for 10 years, says: "My father's death left me with a terrible feeling, that we had had no common language, that he had worked all his life supporting us, leaving us his savings, and yet we had never been able to give him anything in return."

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women's movement has been shadow-boxing with a stereotyped image of the opposite sex," Mary writes. They end up with nothing in common, except watching television together.

Another problem of the polarized relationship is that it leaves one of them hopelessly ill-equipped to cope if the other dies.

Most men do not outlive their wives, and most women do not outlive their husbands. But Mary writes: "I think it was Folkestone and that's my mother's sister on the right, incidentally, we never met any of my father's relations until my sister's wedding — is that I am touching him."

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The men on Mary's research are in her own age group — she's 37 — and although they are more involved with their children, more relaxed with women and find it easier to be themselves than the men of her father's generation, Mary feels that for their own good and for the good of the rest of us, they are still not involved enough.

She says: "The week before my father died, my elder brother drove down to visit him in hospital and my brother confessed that on the long journey — a rare time of solitude for a married man with three teenage children — he had reflected how he hardly knew his father, that they were relative strangers."

He saw this as being chiefly because our father had put all his energy into his job and felt it was a warning for himself not to go the same way.

Yet he suddenly saw himself in the same mould, he'd gone into the same profession, had a similarly large family and a housewife wife. And he saw in himself the danger of a similar sort of 'diffidence' towards people, detachment and neglect of relationships and of himself."

As Mary says, whole forests have been hacked down to feed

People write about lonely women but men lead even lonelier lives

Literature on women's isolation, yet men lead even lonelier lives. The difficulty of writing about it, she says, is that the majority of men do not think they have a problem — and this is a big problem if you want to delve into a subject and really get to grips with it.

Having delved with sympathetic insight, she now fears that men will be unwilling to read about their own vulnerability. Even Dave, the man with whom she lives, who loyally traipsed the country with her as she taped the interviews, has not read the finished book.

"He keeps saying, 'he'll get around to it, but he never has', says Mary. "It's only a theory, but I suspect he may feel threatened by what he thinks is in it."

"Women are prepared to take risks with their feelings but most men still patrol the perimeter of their emotions, saying, 'Keep off'."

Shirley Lowe

Men, the Male Myth Exposed, by Mary Ingham, Published on July 26 by Century at £5.95.

Mary Ingham reflects on childhood. Below, Mary, aged 10, with her father, mother, aunt and younger brother at the seaside.

From Mrs Margaret Gamon, Rockdale Gardens, Sevenoaks, Kent. The recent article on stammering (July 2) interested me greatly. I, now aged 92, have been a stammerer all my life.

Owing to my mother's concern about the trouble, I was subjected to so-called cures, none of which helped, from the age of five until my marriage at 22, and in varying degrees it has been a perpetual worry always.

Occasional amateur acting has given me the pleasure of becoming somebody else, with no stammer.

At my present stage in life I am able to feel it doesn't really matter much. Consequently it has practically disappeared. This, I am sure, is the most reliable cure.

From J. Rashley, Broadfields Road, Exeter. Anne, Bonnell, in her first Person article (June 22), has not learned from her lessons in the classroom. Yes, today's video-drenched, gum-bucking, chip-fied children are different, and they bring increased stress to the classroom.

But teachers like Anne Bonnell make the mistake of pandering to these children. They show more videos in the classroom, they use prepared "teacher-proof" courses with multi-media packs and, worst of all, they present already bored children with a dull and disastrous diet of never-ending work-sheets.

What today's children cry out for is traditional teacher contact, complete with blackboard and chalk. Don't try to "cope with" changing teaching methods. Do what you are best at — talk to the kids!

From Suzanne Alexander, Consultant Dermatologist, Barking Hospital, Barking, Essex. I read with interest your comments and review on a book on thrush (Medical Briefing, June 29). Garfic is a well-known sensitizer and it seems unkind to advise women to use this malodorous bulb when it may well produce eczema on top of the thrush.

At least, it has given me the advantage of searching for different words and phrases, thus increasing my vocabulary.

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Stephanie Calman samples the delights of a mediaeval banquet



## Eat, drink and get merry, Anne Boleyn

The last time I saw Anne Boleyn, she was smiling coquettishly and singing, "I'm Just a Girl Who Can't Say No", into a microphone.

I was sitting with a teacher from Canada, a young Welsh nurse and a man who did not speak but just fixed things with an intense, glazed stare. We were at the Tudor Rooms Mediaeval Tavern and Playhouse, in St Martin's Lane, central London, its brochure says: "Come and relive the 1520s. A night to remember."

When I arrived, alone, I was accosted at once by the imposing figure of King Henry VIII, clothed most convincingly in orange and gold, though without the syphilitic leg bangle made so famous on television.

"Let me escort you, my dear, to the bar for a glass of mead. It's a drink of fertility," he said, an enormous gleam in his eye. If I was going to have him to myself like this, it would be a night to remember indeed: wed, bedded and beheaded, before you could say, "Rough King Foul!"

He left me with a girl in a mob-cap and long skirt handing out the mead.

"What do you do here?" I asked her.

"I'm wenching," she said. The banquet hall was done in wood panels, embellished with the odd Holbein facsimile. Large groups of Americans, mostly students, sat at long tables facing a stage. First a jester came on, acting very much like a nightclub MC, only in tights.

"Welcome to the court of our great King Henry," he said. Tonight, the gentlemen are the lords and masters. The ladies are — second-class! A loud cheer erupted from the audience. It was a night of ye quaint old English values, such as misogyny.

"What brought you here tonight?" I asked the girl from Wales.

"We were looking for an Indian restaurant," she told me. I saw an M and thought it was M for Mohammed. Of course, it said M for Mediaeval, but we came in anyway.

She waved at the man beside her. "We just got married a week ago. He's a doctor, from the States."

The menu was five courses, including a choice of chicken, beef or beef. I had beef and asked a friendly wench if I could order a glass of wine. "We don't do anything by the glass," she answered, "only by the jug."

I turned to see the sober woman next to me working her way through a gallon and a half of Pterid.

I chose the smallest drink, a bottle of Côtes du Rhône, and

then the wench suddenly came round behind me and tied a plastic bib round my neck. I was just about to have "Tudor Rooms" on the front, it was like the ones you get at the dentist's.

I felt as though she were going to take my teeth out to make me speak like those olde manufript.

Outside, I asked the wench with the honey-flavoured sherry where the ladies' room was. She smiled, and pointed to a door marked "Chastels."

When I came back, King Henry was taking a picture of a man in the stocks, his punishment for losing the race to drink a yard of ale. He did not get tomatoes or old serfs thrown at him, just girls from the audience kissing him on the cheek.

Then Anne Boleyn came back on with the jester, to sing a song that went like this: "Mead, mead! That's what we need! Oh yes, indeed!"

The Queen applied herself to this, as to all other aspects of her role, in a carefree, wholesome way. Even when they pretended to chop her head off she did not let up her smile.

And the energy of the girl! Not only did she sing "Greensleeves" and dance the pavane; she also got into fishnet tights and a strappy T-shirt to dance to a sea shanty, and then a frock like loads of pennants strung together for a tambourine gypsy tune.

Anne restored the royal grip for a verse of "O, My Beautiful Doll" — only to whip half of it off again in a striptease. By the time I heard Michael Jackson records coming from the "Annie's Room" disco, I did not know what century I was in.

I found out afterwards why this queen had had quite such an active reign: Jane Seymour was off for the night. So, too, was the belly-dancer, although the management apparently did not know this at the time. What became of the "Can-Can" girls, also featured in the brochure, never discovered.

On my way out in the foyer, I found the jester, waiting around for his doublets. Dressed now in trousers and a shirt, he looked somewhat more contemplative.

"How did you get into this line?" I asked him. "What did you do before?"

"I was a teacher," he said. "I gave it up to go to Theatre in Education." A quick look at his face told me he did not think this was it.

"That's a big change of career," I said.

"What, this?" he said. "Not really. It's still performing with kids."

## Who wears the trousers in El Time Warp?

Do you remember the end of the Affair El Vino? It happened in November 1982 when, after three previous court hearings, Anna Coote and Tess Gill won a High Court ruling against the Fleet Street wine bar so perfectly described by clever Mr. Kingdon in this newspaper as "not so much a place as a time warp."

Henceforward, El Vino's was to allow women to stand at the bar, ignored by the barmen and jostled by other customers, just as had always been permitted to men. El Vino's was not exactly a graceful leap. Having been told that the 37-year-old ban of female barflies was unlawful, El Vino's manager, Peter Bracken, did not shake hands with the Misses Coote and Gill and offer to forgive and forget. He tried (unsuccessfully) to get them banned from the joint as probable troublemakers.

And there the matter rested until last week when Triff Ramsey, the sales executive of a forthcoming magazine for working women, walked into the thirty new branch of El Vino's in Blackfriars.

She was looking sweetly pretty in a white jumpsuit trimmed with pink and worn with a matching pink accessories; this too ensemble being just the ticket in which to persuade advertising managers to book a double-page spread in the January issue.

As is sometimes her wont on entering licensed premises, Triff went up to the bar and ordered a kir. She was then told that she could not have a drink "because you're not wearing a skirt or a dress."

Suddenly, it came to her that she had stepped into the dreaded time warp. This had not previously occurred to her "since so many wine bars have names like 'Vino' so it didn't click that one called El Vino's was in way-poodlar."

Miserably, she allowed herself to be led, without her drink, to a corner, squeezed beside the telephone. When the friend she had arranged to meet arrived, wearing a dress, they ordered a bottle of Bollinger, which was very gracious of them in the circumstances.

I hesitate, this time around, to accuse El Vino's of discrimination. It is guilty of only failing to observe the sartorial signs of the times. And it is hard to blame an old-



### PENNY PERRICK

fashioned outfit such as El Time Warp for this lack of alertness. For, long ago, when its management were all likely lads, jump-suited female executives who paid for their champagne were thin on the ground. Few could foresee the time when they must be accommodated around the boardroom table and the bar counter.

What people wear, why they do and what it means is now such a problem area that three young Frenchmen have written a book about it called *Les Mouvements de Mode Expliqués aux Parents*.

Yet although El Vino's sees itself in a parental role (well, a Victorian parental role for no contemporary head of household would dare to be as peremptory), I do not think it will be much enlightened by a patient reading of this work.

For such findings as "double-exact" where the idea is to wear the clothes of one's opposite as a subversive gag are surely too esoteric for a mere wine bar owner to fathom.

I wish Boy George would get thirty enough to test the water — or even the Bollinger — at the Blackfriars branch. Would it insist on his wearing a jacket and tie (*de rigueur* for male customers) over his frock?

Could he convincingly state that, it would not be necessary since his attire was merely a subversive gag? Would he be allowed to prop up the bar as long as he was not wearing trousers? The problems are endless.

Nor will they be solved by the American designer Norma Kamali. The video that goes with her latest collection is called "Shoulder Pads (for my man to cry on)". She could just

about get away with it at El Vino's, provided that the said shoulder pads were affixed to a dress and that her accompanying weeping escort was not wearing an open-necked shirt.

The age-of-sins cynicism has arrived. Hallmark, the greetings card company has just brought out a line, called the New Relationships series.

It includes divorce cards with the cheery wording: "Just get the word... You're free as a bird!" Imagine how backed up this printed message would make you feel if your husband had just run off with his 19-year-old secretary, having neglected to make the last mortgage payment.

Hallmark is also introducing some thoroughly modern wedding cards which drop the connotation that the bride and groom will be living together happily ever after.

Unfortunately, I do not have examples of the greetings borne by these new concepts in realism — but they are not hard to imagine. What about: "Your first marriage... have fun while it lasts."

New relationships increasing at the rate they do these days, Hallmark should consider marketing a line for the frequently remarried, such as: "Now you've found wife number seven! I hope you both find life is heaven."

Cards for the times we live in could be useful when it is impossible to find the right words to say.

When a dear friend bravely announces his sexual proclivities, you could send him a card which proclaims: "So you've come out of the closet... sure hope you can keep out of jail!"

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### TALKBACK

From Mrs Caroline Holder, South Criff, Henleaze, Bristol. I refer to Mr Jack Webster's article in Monday Page (July 2) titled "He who hesitates is not to be lost," about stammering.

As a 37-year-old (storic) stammerer, I have the following comments to make on four important aspects of this speech impediment which were omitted.

Whether it is hereditary or not, I have relations on both sides, both tonic and clonic, who were not present to any significant degree during my childhood and therefore I could not have "imitated".

Although nerves are not the exclusive cause of stammering, they play a very major role, and thus the "breathing exercises" mentioned as an outdated remedy should not be underestimated, as they are essential to "relaxation". Singing and "relaxation" are after all, forms of breathing exercises, as the words once learned by heart require no particular concentration.

There is a striking correlation between being left-handed and stammering, which has been remarked upon in "television programmes" on the subject. I am left-handed too, and until I learned of this relatively recently had always felt I had two "abnormalities".

In commenting on outsiders' reactions to stammerers, Mr Webster did not mention that (storic) stammerers are often "endearing". We may not find it so, but it is comforting that it is not always seen as a blight, as we feel it is.

At least, it has given me the advantage of searching for different words and phrases, thus increasing my vocabulary.

From D. N. S. Wood, Staff Sergeant, RAC, BFPO 39. Jack Webster's article no doubt proved useful to the many stammerers who read it. I have had a slight stammer since childhood. To my amazement, I find that I stammer in German probably more than I do in English.

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## SCOTTISH DIARY

### Demarco mark-down

An Edinburgh Festival without Richard Demarco? Unthinkable! The man has presented almost 300 festival events since 1966. Not impossible, the future of the Demarco gallery is in doubt, since the Scottish Arts Council's decision to dock his grant by £8,000 next year and similar amounts in the following years. This year's cut alone removes 25 per cent of his grant, as the SAC begins to transfer funding to two galleries which it controls. The Fruit Market in Edinburgh and The Third Eye in Glasgow.

It is not the first time the SAC has given Demarco the cold shoulder. In 1980 it took away his grant altogether, he responded by raising £65,000 from friends in two years. But the man who has presented some 900 exhibitions and introduced Tadeusz Kantor and Joseph Beuys to Britain had to pay himself nothing in that time to survive as Scotland's impresario of the avant garde. This year, undeterred, he is putting on Demarco, a post-apocalyptic conference on "Art and the Human Environment", then a dozen exhibitions, including Anzart in Edinburgh (the first joint exhibition of Australian and New Zealand art seen in Europe), new French Photography and new paintings from Paris, New York and Venice, not to mention a series of productions. "All we need is 20,000 visitors to make it work", he says.

### Far flung

The idea that Scotland is a branch-line economy is familiar to businessmen and politicians, its spreading to football, as the great Aberdeen team that has won the European Cup Winners' Cup, last season's Scottish League, and the Scottish Cup three years in succession, breaks up. Mark McGhee is off to Germany, Gordon Strachan seems suspended between Manchester and Germany and now international defender Doug Rouvieu is signing for Chelsea. The Scottish FA, at Aberdeen shows a lack of judgment and taste that must puzzle many Londoners as much as it does us north of the border.

### Capital venture

The new magazine *Scottish Business Insider*, riding high after four issues, is going into the talk business. In the autumn it will sponsor Scotland's first venture capital conference, at Gleneagles hotel. The conference seems to owe something to beauty contests: would-be entrepreneurs will make their case before an audience drawn from the managers of venture capital funds. A pity that the judges will not be provided with electronic devices to register immediate investment decisions: it would have been nice to see such flashed up on the screen. The magazine's proprietors, Ray Fernan and Alistair Balfour, are well qualified to advise on the use of venture capital: they started the magazine with redundancy money from the defunct *Sunday Standard*.

### Into battle

Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, whose ancestor was one of the first clan chiefs to join Bonnie Prince Charlie, has opened a new visitors' centre at Culloden Moor, site of the last pitched battle in Britain. The National Trust for Scotland has spent £800,000 on developing the site, including the clearance of a Forestry Commission plantation. About half the cost has been met by the European Regional Development Fund, the Highlands and Islands Development Council, the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Countryside Commission for Scotland. Up to 200,000 visitors are expected annually. Numbers in the battle were Jacobites 5,000, Hanoverians 9,000.

### Quirky

Connoisseurs of the unusual during the Edinburgh Festival might find their way to St Cecilia's Hall on a Sunday morning when Andrew Cruickshank will describe "My encounter with Søren Kierkegaard". The nature of the encounter is unknown. The suggestion that Kierkegaard presented himself at evening surgery in Arden House, Cannock Chase, is frivolous, though it would make a good episode for a positively final revival of *Dr Finlay's Casebook*. "There's a Danish gentleman to see you," Dr Cameron. I told him to wait till you've had your tea. "Humphph, Janet, did he give his name?" "He did not. It's my idea there's something a wee bit queer about him".

### Allan Massie

BARRY FANTONI  
SPEECH THERAPY



I find the words most Tories have trouble with are compromise and negotiate.

Why reselection is again an issue, by Julian Haviland

## The battle Kinnock has to fight



Three Shadow Cabinet members in need of their leader's lifeline: Cocks, Shore and Kaufman.

Neil Kinnock has started to put to the test the love and loyalty of the party which elected him leader a year ago. On Wednesday Labour's national executive committee will consider his proposals to amend the rules, only four years old, governing the reselection of Labour MPs.

True to character, his followers have already formed clusters of those who approve and those who are affronted. The next few weeks will show apprehensive members of the battle-weary Labour Party whether cudgels are to be taken up once again in the debilitating cause of intra-party democracy.

Other keen observers may learn whether Kinnock's authority as the first leader elected by the whole party is as great as it seems; and whether he can be as cool and resolute in using it.

The present rules, require every Labour MP to submit once in each Parliament to the judgement of his constituency management committee, in the name of "accountability". This was the watchword of the campaign for Labour Party Democracy (CLPD) which campaigned for a decade to secure the change, and also to take the election of the leader out of the sole control of MPs. The ferocity of those campaigns, with Mr Tony Benn in the vanguard, and of the parliamentary party's vain resistance, dominated the Callaghan and Foot years.

Neil Kinnock is the beneficiary of the new system for choosing the leader, which will endure. But he is now determined that the reselection rules cannot stay as they are. "Neil is made to reopen the argument", one prominent left-wing reformer said this week, but without conviction.

The instincts of those associated with CLPD, and of their allies on the national executive committee, is to hold what they have gained and to fight for it as grimly as before. Their difficulty, as they have just begun to sense, is that they will have to fight Neil Kinnock too, and if they do that they may be lost.

Kinnock, to their chagrin, commands the new power-base which they have built for him, and is now formidably strong. What

has nerved him? The conviction that mandatory reselection is finally demoralizing much of his fighting strength in the Commons. Since he became leader, Labour MPs by the score have expressed anxiety about their seats, and have begged him to help.

The evidence has accumulated that in some seats "reselection" is a euphemism for persecution. Rules for calling a dud or disreputable member to account may as easily be used to dislodge an industrious member if his face or his politics does not fit, or if a rival fancies his job.

Some on the right saw reselection from the first as an ideological weapon, designed to secure not the accountability but the obedience of MPs. Many on the centre and left, Kinnock among them, once favoured reselection, but experience of it has shaken them.

No one in the party can measure the problem, but some shrewd judges believe that up to a fifth of the parliamentary party, now reduced to 209 members, risk being kicked out or frozen out by their local parties before the next election. Enthusiasts on the left believe that 20 or 25 sitting Labour MPs whom they want removed would probably fail reselection. The Kinnock revisionists accept that figure, but estimate that up to 25 other members in their fifties still active and valuable, might choose retire-

ment rather than spend their energy for the rest of this Parliament frustrating plotters in their local parties.

No one has an exhaustive list of those at risk. Like the gravely ill, a few will discuss their symptoms, a hostile management committee, or a faction working to oust them - but most will not. Publicity is no help. Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead, has been awesomely open and threatened to fight a by-election if deselected. His statements have only infuriated and alienated key supporters.

Most who fight back prefer to do it in secret, working as stealthily as their enemies at winning branches and delegates to their support. Senior figures are not so lucky. Gerald Kaufman, Peter Shore, John Silkin and Michael Cocks, all members of the Shadow Cabinet, are too prominent for their conflicts to remain hidden.

Mr Silkin is said to be in serious trouble at Deptford; the other three, in different degrees of difficulty, are all expected to survive. But Mr Shore, in Bethnal Green, and Stoney, and Mr Cocks in Bristol South, may need the help of their leader's lifeline.

The Kinnock proposal looks timid. In fact it is shrewdly judged: it is as much as the trade unions will allow, and to have attempted more

would have been futile. Kinnock proposes new rules that will allow but not compel a constituency party to hold a secret ballot of all members on whether the sitting MP should fight the next election. It is agreed that many MPs who have fallen foul of general management committees (GMCs) could win an appeal to the full membership, and that if they could not, they would not be worth saving.

Many disappointed MPs think Kinnock could have used his authority to go further and complete the adoption of one-member-one-vote. A determined GMC, they argue, will never voluntarily share its power with wider membership.

Kinnock's tacticians have higher hopes. They believe that the taste for participatory democracy is growing in the constituencies, that the trend in last year's leadership election proved this, and that party members, given the chance to vote for or against their MP, will insist on taking it.

There is also a nice procedural point. When the GMC votes on reselection, it votes in secret and can more easily ignore its members' wishes. But a preliminary decision on whether to let the members ballot would be taken, openly, by a recorded vote. Those who opposed the widening of the franchise might be asked to explain why.

One other feature indicates a cunning designer. To coerce the constituency parties, whose activists led the fight for the present rules, would invite resistance. But since the Kinnock proposal would enlarge, not restrict, the rights of constituency parties, it may be hard for the left to find respectable grounds for complaint.

Complain they will, however. There will be a row on Wednesday and anger at the party conference at Blackpool in October. Neil Kinnock should win, and may save some parliamentary scalps. But the struggle for power between the parliamentary and other sectors began soon after the Labour Party was born, and will not stop very easily.

Christopher Walker on the hard bargaining after today's Israeli election

## Will the fringe come out on top?



No Israeli election has produced a party with an overall majority in the 120-seat Knesset. From the present state of the opinion polls, there is no reason to believe that today's election - the eleventh since Israel was founded in 1948 - will prove an exception.

Because of splintering among some of the smaller parties competing against the two main power blocks, Likud and Labour, there are signs that coalition building in the ensuing weeks could prove even more troublesome and drawn-out than in the past.

Although the spotlight has inevitably fallen mainly on the two dominant groups, the performance of some of the 24 smaller parties - particularly the relatively unknown Yahad, the new centre group run by the swashbuckling former defence minister, Ezer Weizman - could be crucial in determining the shape of the next government and, with it, the future of the Middle East peace process.

The complexities of coalition building in Israel are bewildering and the cause of such crude horse-trading that many Israelis say it has brought the whole political system into disrepute. But despite an articulate lobby pressing for electoral reform, the chances of it seem as remote as ever.

One result has been an inevitable watering down in the different ideologies of the right-wing Likud and left-wing Labour in an attempt - usually lacking in dignity - to meet the demands of the smaller groupings, particularly the religious parties, whose influence has been especially marked in the seven years since they lost power for the first time in 1977.

With some of the smaller parties, such as Techiya (Renaissance) on the extreme right and the civil rights movement on the extreme left, it is possible to predict with certainty that they will agree to form a government only with Likud or Labour respectively.

But many others have deliberately left their options open, hoping that the final gap between the main blocs will be narrow enough to give them strong leverage. Weizman, whose energetic campaigning has been one of the high spots of the campaign,



has let it be known that he is looking for the post of finance minister in whatever administration takes power.

Although many might question his wisdom, or even sanity, in seeking such a thankless position, few doubt that he stands a reasonable chance of winning sufficient seats to be able to press his claim from an effective power base.

Another small group hoping to exert strong influence is the now truncated National Religious Party, which has so far managed to secure a place in almost every Israeli cabinet. This year, unlike 1981, when one of its leaders said openly "a vote for us is a vote for the Likud", the NRP has let it be known that its seats will be available to whichever bloc is prepared to pay the highest political price.

In recent years, the various religious parties have found themselves more at home with the Likud

(whose hawkish West Bank policy they favour) than Labour, which is probably why some Likud ministers are not yet as downhearted as might be expected from the opinion polls. Of all Israel's leaders, the last prime minister, Menachem Begin, paid the highest religious price for a majority, as such bizarre edicts as the weekly grounding of El Al on the Sabbath demonstrate. It is all very confusing to outsiders, who find such religious strictures hard to equate with the fun-loving beach party atmosphere portrayed in the tourist advertisements.

This year, the religious parties are split more than ever, leading many secular Israelis to hope that their influence may finally be diminishing. But unless either the front-runner, Labour, or the ruling Likud can produce a remarkable upset today, that may remain wishful thinking.

Even allowing for the quirks of proportional representation, some of

the small parties such as the Movement to Repeal Income Tax (sole candidate, Yassov Berger of Tel Aviv) can confidently be ruled out. But others, such as the blatantly racist Kach movement led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, may well secure representation and a place at the post-election bargaining table.

Already there have been indications that the efforts by both Labour and Likud to temper their respective programmes in an effort to seduce the crucial 100,000 floating voters may have pushed some of their erstwhile supporters out to the extreme left and right of the spectrum.

The fear among those Israelis now deeply concerned about the dire state of the economy is that the net effect could be severely to weaken the ability of the next prime minister - be it Shimon Peres or Yitzhak Shamir - to take the drastic steps necessary to effect a recovery.

They are coming to the climax of their lives after years of preparation and their energies should be devoted to expressing themselves fully in every way - physically, mentally, emotionally, even spiritually. Our whole object is to keep them free of stress and problems in the final run-up, to make them feel as relaxed in themselves as they can be in a strange, foreign environment, and to help them in every way we can to perform better than they have ever done.

"Yes, we are talking about hundreds of a second. In the way we prepare them in the last 10 days make the difference between a gold and a silver, or nothing at all?" "My only answer is that we can try to make the probabilities of success greater, and the possibility of failure smaller."

Thomson Prentice  
Science Correspondent

Ferdinand Mount

## Economy of words, but little result

Nobody talked much about work while there seemed to be enough of it about. But when a problem arises and refuses to go away, new jargon usually evolves to wrap its ugly outline in a pleasant haze. Something disagreeable and difficult, presented as being really jolly exciting when you look into it. That is what is happening to work - or to use its new booming title, the "world of work". It is a world which seems to be full of springboards and launching-pads, a sort of California of the mind.

Workspak is a product of large-scale unemployment. As the numbers of unemployed have remorselessly climbed, so there has been an equally remorseless increase in conferences with titles like "Images for tomorrow's work". These are usually addressed by a new breed of professors of work, who tend to have bright-coloured jerseys and eyes which gleam with benevolence.

These professors are often under-cover SDP agents, and can be identified by their rejection of the old politics and their knack of minting such phrases as "we are seeing the gradual tapering off of the employment society". "We stand on a hinge of time," and "the social project of society is changing" (all these taken from Professor Charles Handy's *The Future of Work*, Blackwell, £16.50, £4.95 paperback).

Workspakers also like to think up new categories of economy and society. To the "black economy" (fancy people doing jobs without paying tax), they have now added the "mauve economy" (fancy jobs which you can run from home like horticultural advice or a singing telegram service), the "grey economy" (unpaid activities like housework) and the "SHE economy", which stands for Safe, Humane and Ecological and "would put people before things, recognizing that people's energies and skills are important renewable resources". I don't know about you, but I don't always feel 100 per cent renewable, especially in the mornings.

For all its charm, I cannot help feeling that futurology is at least in part an escape from the present. This suspicion is fortified by the fondness for "scenario" as a term to describe a particular set of prophecies. A scenario is, after all, a script typically run up in haste to meet a theatrical need.

Francis Pym, in his remarks last week to the aforementioned conference on "Images for Tomorrow's Work" (organized by the church, as so many such conferences are, to show its social concern in an upbeat sort of way), said that patterns of work were changing at a tremendous rate. "Many people only have an inkling of the scale of the changes we will see in the future."

Anne Sofer

## Going away - do not disturb

Events of the past week have demonstrated that nothing excites greater horror, panic and moral opprobrium among the British people than to have their holiday plans disrupted - and that the merest whiff of such disruption is sufficient to bring a strike to an end.

Ian McGregor must be cursing his bad luck that cool rains are not among the customary summer resorts of the British middle classes. Pits can collapse, factories close; children can be sent untought home from school - and the public will react with a degree of judiciousness in apportioning blame between employer and employee. But the family summer holiday is another thing. As soon as it appears to be in jeopardy, union officials run gibbering to the negotiating table and grab what they can get.

All the daily reports on the dock-strike negotiations made it clear that all parties understood perfectly the power of this ultimate weapon. The employers tried to pin it on the unions by insisting, initially, that there could be no distinction between passengers and freight; but the union officials dodged that play and continued to make it clear that, as far as they were concerned, passenger services would continue.

The lorry drivers, not caring who won or who got the blame, but simply wanting the thing to end, seized the weapon themselves to precipitate a crisis. A few television shots of stranded families waiting impatiently in their shorts, wind-surfers strapped to the top of their estate cars speaking eloquently of anticipated delights so miserably postponed, succeeded where all the CBI's grim warnings had failed.

(Perhaps, though, there is one thing that tugs at the nation's heart-strings more urgently than the sight of people not being able to get away on holiday, and that is the sight of them not being able to get back. It may have been the pictures of holiday Britons languishing in Calais, and the thought of those cars full of damp sandy towels and spilling half-empty cans of warm Coca-Cola that really did the trick).

In general, our understanding of public opinion - or what the industrial negotiators assume public opinion to be - still seems to be at a pre-formative stage. Why, for instance, has the hint of threatened violence from the lorry drivers (was there really a risk that they might burn down Dover harbour installations?) been greeted with wry, perhaps even admiring, sympathy, whereas the violence on NUM picket lines has been almost universally felt to be sickening?

A truck-load of purveying watermelons seemed, momentarily, more of an outrage than the collapse of a whole neglected coal seam, and lack

Quite true. We do not know what life will be like in 2001. Inklings are thin on the ground. Among legitimate inklings are indeed that the working week and the working life are likely to be shorter than they are today, just as they are shorter today than they were in 1901, and that there will be a whole range of new occupations now barely guessed at. It is also easy enough to predict that people will change jobs more often; that employment is more likely to become home-based and small-scale; and that cooperative enterprises, already multiplying at a great rate, will become a routine option rather than the product of a rare philanthropic initiative.

But how much practical use here and now is all this imagining and predicting? How much do all these pretty musings on the nature and future of work help governments, employers and trade unions to decide how to act?

In common parlance, "unemployed" has one single clear meaning: someone who is not at present performing a service in return for money, and says he wishes to do so. The price at which he would be prepared to work and the price which someone else is prepared to offer are therefore surely both highly relevant.

Yet the price of labour is the one topic which the professors in bright jerseys, ready to embrace so much, appear to shy away from. Even practising politicians like Mr Pym seem to shy away from it too, when they go on about the need for "more imagination" and "a new industrial partnership" and, above all, for "the fullest possible national debate".

These are all very desirable things. Yet this kind of discourse does rather give the impression that there is some great elusive mystery about the obstinate prevalence of unemployment in western Europe. But is there? Jobs are not sorcerers' creations; they are contracts between people, and if there are not enough of them, the price is likely to have something to do with the shortages.

If real wages in Britain had not increased over the last 10 years, it is a fair bet that unemployment here would still be at the more tolerable levels of the 1960s. After all, that is just what has happened in the United States. Impossible in a highly unionized country like Britain? Well, look at Sweden, Austria and Japan where trade unions seem to have a clearer view of how to preserve employment and to use their monopoly powers with some restraint.

Lower wage rises mean lower employment. Militant trade unions destroy jobs. What boring things to say. How unimaginative. But sometimes it is important to go on saying what is boring to remind ourselves that it is also what is important.

Anne Sofer

## Going away - do not disturb

of access to a lavatory a worse hardship than loss of a job.

The knee-jerk left-wing reaction will be to condemn this trivialization as part of the media's campaign against the trade unions. But I am sure the truth is more complicated. In these days when strikes are as much exercises in the competitive manipulation of public opinion as they are trials of strength, unions - particularly the public sector unions - face a near impossible public relations task. They have to show muscle and yet appear to be morally in the right; to demonstrate eagerness to conclude the strike as well as doggedness in sitting it out; and - most difficult of all - they have to hurt the public in order to attract public attention and support.

It is a tightrope: how to be disruptive without totally exasperating the public; how to avoid immediate extreme frustration in favour of action which has a slower but still noticeable effect. One result of this use of the weapons fashioned for the fight against capitalism for wholly different modern purposes has been that the result tends to be the opposite of that intended.

Thus, a strike aimed at freight but not at passengers could potentially have done more damage to the economy (and thus even damage to dockers' jobs) than one aimed at passengers alone. Similarly, the teachers' recent industrial action, which exempted children taking withdrawing pupils (including those for younger pupils) from school activities, the setting and marking of homework and the writing of reports, probably has had more long-term effects than an assault on the examinations would have done. (After all, subsequent alternative arrangements for the disappointed candidates could have been made.)

More than most workers perhaps, teachers would welcome a system of salary negotiation that avoided (though publicly muted) support for the SDP proposal of a guaranteed comparability review linked to a no-strike agreement. But meanwhile they are caught in the same archaic ritual as everyone else.

The worst of it is that for everyone, workers, unions, employers, public servants and government alike, it gets in the way of long-term planning - something this country has almost given up. Caught in the toils of perpetual crisis management, we seem to be suffering from a sort of year-long July madness. Maybe the appeal of those stranded holiday makers has deeper symbolic significance: the desperate desire, not to be frustrated, to get away from it all.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North.





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## THE SHADOW OF THE COLONELS

Today is the tenth anniversary of the fall of the dictatorship in Greece. It will be marked there with appropriate messages and speeches, but not exactly celebrated, for it is too intimately connected with an anniversary which fell last Friday, that of the Turkish army's landing in northern Cyprus, which in turn was triggered by an event whose anniversary fell a week ago yesterday, the coup against President Makarios carried out by Greek officers of the Cyprus national guard, acting on orders from Athens.

The Greek "colonels" (by then represented for all practical purposes by General Demetrios Ioannidis, the head of the military police) brought about their own downfall by attempting to seize control of Cyprus and so provoking, or providing the perfect pretext for, the Turkish intervention. That intervention was rightly seen by almost all Greeks as a national disaster.

All Greeks regard Cyprus as a Greek island, and they have sound historical and demographic reasons for doing so. But well before 1974 majority opinion both in Greece and in Cyprus had recognized that Turkish sensibility would not permit the incorporation of Cyprus into the Greek state. The independence of Cyprus under majority rule was, to all but the most nationalistic Greek officers and the fanatics of "Eoka B", an acceptable second-best. But once Turkey had openly and directly intervened that second-best was jeopardized and the stage was set for partition, if not for outright Turkish annexation of the island.

The Greek Cypriots under their Greek officers fought heroically against what they inevitably saw as a Turkish invasion of their homeland. (Alas, some of them also committed atrocities against their Turkish Cypriot fellow-citizens). But Greece, after seven years of military rule, turned out to have no military response to what should have been one of the most obvious military contingencies to plan for, even if it had not been directly provoked by a political action of the military regime. General Ioannidis had apparently counted on the United States to restrain Turkey. Once the full extent of his error was apparent, the humiliated chiefs of staff in Athens took steps to depose him, and invited the country's civilian politicians to take over power.

The return of democracy was rightly hailed, by this newspaper among many others, as "one of the victories of freedom". But we were uncomfortably aware that it was a victory for which the leadership of the "free world" could claim little credit. "The strategic importance of Greece is great," *The Times* commented on July 25 1974, "but realism in politics is not necessarily served by supporting regimes which reject the values of the alliance

they are supposed to defend, contain the seeds of their own decay, and are liable to breed forces of opposition that can swing the country to the opposite extreme."

"Fortunately," the same leading article added, "this last danger has not emerged so far". Both Greece and the West were indeed fortunate that the reins of power in that crisis were assumed by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, who showed great wisdom and statesmanship in ensuring the establishment of a democracy healthier and broader-based than that which had preceded the military coup of 1967. As prime minister until 1980 Mr Karamanlis kept Greece firmly within the Atlantic Alliance, in spite of the strong anti-American feelings of many Greeks. He also secured her entry into the European Community - and indeed it was the much firmer attitude of Western Europe (as opposed to the United States) towards the dictatorship which made it possible for him to convince the majority of his compatriots that the "free world" was not a complete misnomer.

As president since 1980 Mr Karamanlis has enabled Greece to pass the crucial test of democracy: a peaceful change of government by popular vote. A socialist government, left-wing by Western standards, has come into power without either itself suppressing democracy or provoking the armed forces to do so, and without breaking Greece's primary international links to NATO and the EEC.

Thanks to Mr Karamanlis, and to the basic good sense of the Greek people who elected him, ten years of restored and strengthened democracy in Greece can reasonably be viewed as a success story. Yet Greece remains a source of anxiety for the West, and one that has been getting worse rather than better. Mr Papandreu's bark may be worse than his bite - he has stayed in EEC and NATO and has renewed the agreement on American bases - but he does have a very irritating way of talking as though he would really feel more at home in the Warsaw Pact if only that option were open to him. He insists on entering a reservation about almost every political statement put out either by NATO or by the Ten, and it is his attitude, along with that of the Danes and the Irish, which makes it at present impossible for the European Community to acquire a meaningful "security dimension".

The trouble seems to stem not so much from any profound ideological affinity with the Soviet bloc, but from a prickly nationalist perspective more typical of ex-colonial than of contemporary European countries. A characteristic of this outlook is that local conflicts are seen as more important than global ones. In Mr Papandreu's case, Turkey is seen as a far more serious and immediate threat than the Soviet Union, and

NATO's usefulness is judged almost exclusively by its ability and willingness to protect Greece against Turkey, itself a NATO member.

To most dispassionate Western observers, Mr Papandreu's specific fears about Turkish aggression seem groundless or at least wildly exaggerated - perhaps deliberately so with a view to sustaining a Greek national consensus around the left-wing government. Although Turkey claims an economic zone in the eastern Aegean around and among the Greek islands, and presents the fortification of those islands, there is little or no evidence of active Turkish preparation for an offensive either there or in Cyprus.

To that extent the Greek complaints about NATO are unnecessary and irrational. But at a deeper level they are understandable, not only because of NATO's earlier complacency towards the Greek dictatorship but above all because of its continued complacency during and since 1974 towards the de facto partition of Cyprus.

Here the finger must be pointed not only at the United States but also at Britain. Under the Treaty of Guarantee Britain had every bit as much right and obligation to intervene in Cyprus as Turkey did, and her military bases in the island gave her the capacity to do so. An ultimatum from Britain to General Ioannidis after the coup of July 15 1974 could very probably have obviated the need for actual military action by either Britain or Turkey. Equally, an ultimatum from Britain to Turkey when the second Geneva conference broke down in August 1974, backed up by an offer to Mr Karamanlis of air cover for Greek troops if it were disregarded, might have impelled Mr Ecevit to dissuade Turkey's generals from turning their legitimate intervention into an illegitimate and apparently permanent occupation.

Those were grave and unforgivable errors of omission. They helped to give the world the idea that Britain had become a toothless lion incapable of ever taking decisive action to resist aggression - an idea which tragically took root in Buenos Aires among other places. Our very different reaction to Argentine aggression in 1982 has scotched that idea, but the wrong done to the Cypriots remains unrepaired.

Not that such wrongs can ever be repaired as easily as they are committed: Britain could hardly now, after ten years, suddenly threaten to take military action if Turkish troops are not withdrawn. But both Britain and the United States could and should make it clear to Turkey that their economic and military aid for her is not unconditional. It is as true today as it was in 1974 that "realism in politics is not necessarily served by supporting regimes which reject the values of the alliance they are supposed to defend".

## QUIS CUSTODIET?

It is seventy-five years since Liberal ministers sitting on the Committee of Imperial Defence founded the Security Service, M15. So far, its anniversary has proved a miserable affair, starting with the conviction of Michael Bettanay for trying to spy for the KGB and continuing in recent days with a public exposure of its past differences and dirty linen that has no precedent. It is still difficult to comprehend that the late Sir Roger Hollis, its director-general from 1956 to 1965, was investigated as a possible spy by no less than four inquiries before the Prime Minister cleared him with a Commons statement, in 1981. Last week Mr Peter Wright, for fifteen years an M15 mole hunter, articulated on Granada Television's *World in Action* his belief that, "intelligence-wise, it was 99 per cent certain" Sir Roger was a Russian spy.

Mr Wright broke his personal oath of secrecy in the hope that the government would be pressurized by Parliament and the press into commissioning a fifth investigation. The Prime Minister has not obliged. The Opposition, too, was silent on the issue last week. Whether this weekend's disclosure of what purports to be more of the fine print of the inconclusive investigations of the 1940s 1950s and 1960s forces yet another rethink, remains to be seen. Mr Arthur Martin, the M15 man who handled the cases of Maclean, Philby and Blunt, said in a letter to *The Times* that this would be pointless. No amount of re-examination could resolve the Hollis affair.

There is, however, a strong case for a different kind of inquiry, one which goes beyond the search for Stalin's Englishmen, M15 and its sister service

M16 absorb a relatively small amount of the secret vote. About two-thirds of its £125 million goes to the Government Communications Headquarters, which, compared to the Security Service, and the Secret Intelligence Service, is both capital and labour intensive. That does not mean that with some 1,000 staff and an annual budget each of about £20 million (precise figures are never available) M15 and M16 are not worth subjecting to the Prime Minister's general drive for "Whitehall efficiency". In 1979, Mrs Thatcher, to the fury of the Ministry of Defence, the Home Office and the Foreign Office (then the main customers of the clandestine agencies), which had taken their share of economies, exempted the secret services from manpower cuts.

It is true that in the past five years a few Rayner-style scrutinies have been conducted on aspects of M15 and M16 work. These followed the efficiency probes of the near universally reviled *Review of Overseas Representation* carried out by the Think Tank on SIS and the overseas bits of M15 in the mid-1970s. But what the secret services need is their own Mr Heseltine complete with his MINIS kit for discovering who does what, why and at what cost. Until last week when Mr Heseltine's MoD re-organization was enshrined in a White Paper, many thought that the Chiefs of Staff, along with the legal profession, and the Diplomatic Service, would remain largely immune from reform for the foreseeable future.

Early next year there will be a change at the head of M15. There could be no better moment for the preparation of a MINIS-style exercise on the Security Service and M16. The first stage would

be to compile a kind of Domesday Book on these secret baronies. Then questions should be asked about priorities and value-for-money. Who should do it? Given the nature of the agencies' work, it would be impossible to employ management consultants. Mr Heseltine has his hands full at MoD. The task needs to be carried out by sharp, reform-minded insiders under the supervision of an experienced outsider with a high security clearance. It might be time to recall Lord Rayner himself on a part-time basis. Scrutinising Smiley's People could be his greatest challenge, and much more fun than running Marks and Spencer's.

Britain needs a successful and efficient Security Service with high morale not just to stop the breeding of a generation of Chernenko's Englishmen but to catch terrorists and to monitor anti-democratic groups on the extreme right and extreme left. Thanks to past and present penetration, its public and parliamentary image is seriously tarnished. At least two things are needed to restore it to health: a string of necessarily private successful operations, and a permanent arrangement for political oversight going beyond the Prime Minister's ministerial group on intelligence, which rarely meets, and its briefing organization, the permanent secretaries' steering group on intelligence. If Parliament's faith in the secret services is to be repaired, the Government will have, sooner or later, to agree to the foundation of an all-party, joint Commons and Lords select committee on security and intelligence, peopled by senior Privy Counsellors. Mrs Thatcher and her advisers should recognize this and act accordingly.

## Unresolved doubts on Warnock

From the Reverend Dr N. M. de S. Cameron

Sir, It is truly astonishing that in all the many paragraphs of their report the Warnock committee find no room to address the central question underlying their remit: the nature and status of the human foetus.

"Instead of trying to answer these questions directly," they write, "we have gone straight to the discussion of the question of how it is right to treat the human embryo." (para 11.9). That is, they have circumvented the principal question at issue in the debate and assumed that the approach to it of many moralists is necessarily mistaken. They summarise their arguments, but do not answer them.

The problem which the committee has faced is that merely to raise the question of the nature of the foetus in a serious fashion has implications for the debate. When, for example, sperm and ovum meet in *homo sapiens* alone in falling immediately to reproduce himself, but instead some kind of third thing, organic but not human, a person "potentially" but not yet, it is an assumption required for Warnock's conclusions, but not one that will bear sustained examination.

The evidence of modern developments in genetics and embryology has all tended to confirm the commonsense idea that from the point of fertilisation the embryo is already a member of the species as much as you or I.

For this very reason what is decided in the current debate about the treatment of embryos - will ultimately affect us all. Before Parliament accepts the idea that they may be grown for experiment it must be convinced that the same grounds used to support such research (which add up largely to its supposedly valuable results) could not also one day be used to designate, say, an abandoned handicapped child with a limited lifespan, or a demented and unwanted geriatric, for the same purposes.

If the case which Warnock accept is admitted, it is public sentiment alone which presently prevents such a development. The arguments are formally identical, as in a parallel case the president and secretary of the British Paediatric Association recently admitted on this page that there is "no moral difference" between abortion and the taking of the life of a newborn.

Public sentiment and the fashionable morality out of which it arises do not remain the same, as the acceptance today of abortion for trivial reasons and the present apparent readiness to consign the smallest children of the race to laboratory vivisection dramatically indicate.

It is accordingly to be hoped that Mrs Thatcher's most consequent thinker, will take time to apply herself to these questions and resist the calls of the scientists and Warnock's modest apology for them. We must say "No, never" to embryo research, and we must say it by statute. If HM Government lead us in such a response to Warnock they will have done their nation an historic service.

Yours faithfully,  
N. M. DE S. CAMERON,  
The West, Rutherford House, 17 Claremont Park, Edinburgh, July 19.

## Food and health

From Mr Keith Willoughby

Sir, The welcome report from the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy covering diet and cardiovascular disease (July 13) points out in its introduction that it has attempted to interpret complex evidence in such a way that the conclusions are clear to the general public and those responsible for offering guidance to them.

It is therefore surprising and disappointing that your Science Correspondent, in referring to this today, should cloud the issue by misrepresenting this report and misleading the public by categorising eggs amongst high fat foods.

The facts are that eggs are not mentioned anywhere in the entire report. What is shown in table 5.2 is the amount of fat content in certain products, ranging from 59 per cent to 89 per cent. The total fat content of eggs is only around 10 per cent and for that reason obviously does not appear in any table of high fat foods.

It is most unfortunate, therefore, that the experts on the committee should be misquoted, with the attendant danger of misinforming the public about eggs, which in context of the current discussion should be seen as highly beneficial constituents of a healthy balanced diet.

Yours faithfully,  
KEITH WILLOUGHBY,  
Chief Executive,  
Eggs Authority,  
Union House,  
Eridge Road,  
Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent.

## Wigan market

From the Leader of Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council

Sir, The article in Wednesday's edition (July 11) about the "end of the road for Wigan market" presented such a one-sided view that I feel I must respond in order to restore the balance.

In the heading you described the market as "one of the North's historic buildings". Whatever the status of other market halls, the hall here in Wigan is very definitely not an historic building, in the technically accepted sense of that word, and this is a view which has been confirmed by the Secretary of State on several occasions, the most recent being June 1983 and May 1984.

It was described by the inspector

## Regional initiative from grass roots

From Professor Michael Chisholm and Dr R. L. Martin

Sir, In commenting (leading article, July 19) on the wasted expenditure of £77m in support of Mr DeLoe's venture in Northern Ireland, you draw two conclusions regarding the wider issue of regional policy. First, that assistance to firms is better given as tax breaks than as cash handouts, secondly, that depressed regions can only be returned to prosperity by making them more attractive places in which to invest.

Last December, the Government issued a White Paper, *Regional Industrial Development*, and asked for comments. It is understood that a package of regional policy measures is to be announced later this year. The indications so far are that the Government presently regards regional policy as socially necessary but lacking economic justification.

A fundamental reason for this view is that policy has come to be regarded as essentially a regional zero-sum game, to redistribute a given number of jobs, so that more jobs for one region is equated with more unemployment elsewhere. What is lacking in current thinking, and has been lacking for many years, is an appreciation of what regional policy, conceived differently, might contribute to long-term national economic growth as a part of a programme for regional prosperity.

Such a policy must take a long-term view of regional needs to identify the specific problems that inhibit private initiatives and enterprise. The key problems are found in the quality of the physical and technical infrastructure, the availability of skills in the labour force and the ability to generate local enterprise from within the regions.

The problem is that these issues cut across the boundaries of Government policy organization - Department of Trade and Industry, Department of the Environment, Manpower Services Commission, etc. - and there are no adequate means for bringing all their policy initiatives into focus in a national context. This institutional lack is felt most acutely in the regions of England, which do not have their own development agencies comparable to those in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

In the last resort the regions must be helped to help themselves.

## Pit survival

From the Mayor of Islington Borough Council and Councillor B. Moore

Sir, Today (July 16) you take Neil Kinnoch to task for saying at Durham on July 14 that the miners' dispute is a "fight in the mining communities for survival" and that Mr Thatcher "must not be allowed to let this industry and the coal communities rot".

Even if you do not like the truth, why berate a man for telling it? In this area, which is represented in Parliament by Mr Kinnoch, the male unemployment rate is 19.8 per cent (2,537). That is a rise of 9.9 percentage points on the 1979 figure and of 10.9 percentage points (1,607) on 1970.

The real rise is, of course, greater because Mr Tebbit changed the system of calculating unemployment and the 1970 and 1979 figures included people who are excluded under the present system.

When pits closed in this area in the 1960s there were other jobs to go to in surviving mines and in a variety of newly arriving manufacturing and service industries. Now there are simply no such alternatives. And with the results of local government and other public spending cutbacks adding to the general economic and employment problem it is no exaggeration to say that communities like ours are in serious jeopardy.

There are at the moment 3,500 jobs in coalmining in this borough and they, in turn, generate about another 1,000 jobs directly. The consequences of losing all or even some of those jobs as the result of a pit closure programme would be

Whatever form financial incentives to firms take, local initiative would be stimulated if there were preferential rates of grant (or tax rebate) for firms with their registered headquarters located in the assisted areas.

Subject to eliminating "front" registrations, locally registered firms should receive a preferential rate of assistance compared with branch plants located in the assisted areas. This would provide a powerful stimulus to indigenous development as the basis for sustained long-term prosperity.

We hope that the Government will ponder the implications of the DeLoe fiasco before finalising its regional policy proposals. In particular, we hope they can be persuaded to take a growth-inducing approach to the regions and finally eschew the game of geographically redistributing a cake of supposedly fixed size.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL CHISHOLM,  
RON MARTIN,  
Cambridge University,  
Department of Geography,  
Downing Place,  
Cambridge,  
July 19.

## From Mr Anthony Glover

Sir, The Secretary of State for the Environment announces voluntary restrictions on local authority capital programmes backed up by vague threats (of a kind which have become depressingly familiar) about what the future will hold for volunteers who do not fall into line.

We have only just got over the effects of the increase in capital programmes which his predecessor announced in autumn 1982. I thought only misguided Keynesians absurdly used long-term capital programmes for short-term demand management purposes.

I was told that enlightened monetarists would do different. But the Secretary of State says he is only acting as others have acted before him.

In the circumstances, am I justified in experiencing a sense of confusion?

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY GLOVER,  
Chief Executive Officer,  
City of Norwich,  
City Hall,  
Norwich,  
July 19.

male unemployment figures of anything up to 50 per cent.

Against that background, when our MP says that we are fighting for survival and to stop our area being left to rot, he is not calling for supporting unconstitutional action or anything so dramatic. He is calling for action to sustain our pits, or to give us realistic alternatives, or to bring a combination of both.

That's not revolutionary - it's economic common sense and common social justice. We'll work for survival and for a decent future in this area - and part of that work must involve stopping our unemployment getting any worse.

Yours faithfully,  
R. H. COOKE (Mayor,  
Islington Borough Council),  
B. MOORE,  
Mayor's Parlour,  
Civic Centre,  
Blackwood Road,  
Blackwood,  
Gwent,  
July 16.

## Force majeure

From Mr H. J. Belsey

Sir, Now that the dockers' industrial action at Dover has been ended by the threat of lorry drivers to destroy the port installations, will Mrs Thatcher claim this as a triumph of law and order over the forces of anarchy?

Yours truly,  
H. J. BELEY,  
Flat 3, Heathend,  
4 Bromley Lane,  
Chislehurst,  
Kent,  
July 20.

## Natural justice

From Mr Max Findlay

Sir, In your leader, "The security interest" (July 18), you say, inter alia: "...the Government, having been vindicated on the substance of the case, has had its validity removed by the non-essentials". In other words, a breach of the rules of natural justice is a "non-essential".

If an employee at GCHQ is stripped of the protection of a union then unless he is to have no protection at all, he must look to the courts for his safety. The rules of natural justice will be an important part of that safety.

If such an employee is to have no protection at all then, given the abuse of power which will inevitably follow, how secure are the foundations of a democratic state when a section of its people (however small in number) are not secure against that abuse?

Yours faithfully,  
MAX FINDLAY,  
9 Penwith Road, SW18.

traditional open market surrounded by a medieval-style square building with clock tower, together with naturally lit glazed arcades.

Although your reporter did consult the council officers before writing the article, little mention is made of the council's point of view. I would not have expected such a one-sided presentation from a newspaper of your quality and reputation.

Yours faithfully,  
A. B. COYLE, Leader,  
Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council,  
Civic Centre,  
PO Box 36,  
Millgate,  
Wigan,  
Lancashire,  
July 12.

## Leaving Beatrix Potter well alone

Mr R. J. Q. James

Sir, The proposal by American entrepreneur Robert Jani to create a Beatrix Potter theme park in the Lake District (report, July 17) fills me with horror. Further to discover that Penguin Books, having acquired the titles from Frederick Warne, are joining in this latest piece of exploitation of children's classics for motives best known to themselves, but superficially purely for profit, disgusts me.

We have already seen *The Jungle Book* and *Winnie the Pooh* turned into American-style cartoons which have devalued them and given the present generation of children a totally different outlook on these heretofore solid nursery characters, taking from these children the pleasure of reading these charming books without a preoccupied celluloid impression.

Mr Jani intends to construct a Lakeland village in which the characters will be on show. Perhaps he nurtures a picture of a large effigy of Mr Jeremy Fisher being periodically snatched from his fishing by a mechanical Jaws-type trout, only to be shot to the surface of a pond further decorated with floating sweet wrappers when, as the pre-recorded tape will tell us, Mr Jeremy's mackintosh offends the fish.

Does he hope we shall shuffle from Mrs Tiggy Winkle's cottage to Jemima Puddleduck's farmyard, to Pipping Bland's scene of captivity, delighted that he and Penguin have managed to "bring to life" the characters into which Beatrix Potter very successfully breathed life nearly 80 years ago?

He, no doubt, will argue that it will be a boost for tourism in Cumberland and Westmorland. The Lakeland poets discovered many long years ago that the area is one which needs no further enhancement and that nature has created the greatest tourist attraction without any help from the plastic idea of entrepreneurs and the investment of publishers.

I urge all concerned to think again very seriously before embarking on this scheme. They only have to look at similar ventures which, after a short period, become tatty and debased and destroy that which was good and held dear by many.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. Q. JAMES,  
55 Telsbury Road,  
Tywardreath,  
Par,  
Cornwall,  
July 17.

## Pesticide research

From Mr P. L. G. Bateman

Sir, May I draw the attention of your readers to the proposal by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to cease virtually all research on pesticides and pest control techniques "beyond the farm gate".

This will deny the whole public health sector, the food and catering industry and those concerned with domestic and industrial pest control the benefits of objective independent research for which the erstwhile pest infestation control laboratories at Slough and Tolworth were set up over 40 years ago.

There will be no more assessment of pesticides or equipment, evaluation of resistance to insecticides and rodenticides, no monitoring of the status of pests, buildings, no advisory leaflets and no fundamental research on subjects of specific concern in non-agricultural and urban pest control.

Significantly, the PCL is now part of the Agricultural Science Service. If it forfeits its mandate to protect the nation's food and health, it will deserve to be known by its unfortunate initials.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER L. G. BATEMAN, Past President,  
British Pest Control Association,  
Albion House,  
93 Albert Embankment, SE1,  
July 11.

## Shuffling little step

From Mr Peter Cotes

Sir, Whilst splendidly evoking the backstage atmosphere prevalent at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane during rehearsals for the forthcoming musical to be staged there, Mr David Thomas's article, "Come and meet those dancing feet" (July 16) omits to mention the name by which the time step (the basic time step) is invariably referred to: "Shuffle off to Buffalo".

It may be titled "42nd Street" to fit the show's title, but the routine that is danced to that song was (long ago) nicknamed "Shuffle off to Buffalo" to fit an early tap-dance tune by that same title.

Most dancers would agree that to term it anything else *backstage* (and this is after all a "backstage musical" based on the film, circa 1933, of the same name) would lack the same reality as most actors would find in a dressingroom gathering, any of their number referred to *The Merchant of Venice* as anything other than "The Merchant".

Yours faithfully,  
PETER COTES,  
Savage Club,  
9 Fitzmaurice Place, W1,  
July 16.

## Somewhat shaken

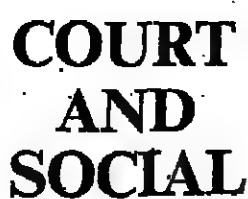
From Mr John Cartmel

Sir, Imagine my disappointment today on not finding the headline, "Small earthquake in North Wales. Not many hurt".

You have missed an opportunity that may not occur again for 100 years.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN CARTMEL,  
44a Victoria Road,  
Penarth,  
South Glamorgan,  
July 20.





Mandoville, Harvey Road,  
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.  
His Royal Highness, attended  
by Lieutenant-Colonel David

Is but the

AMERICAN

borrowing  
as budget  
narrows t

[illegible]

100



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

### Is buying a house still the best way to save?

The Chancellor will publish his Green Paper on the future of building societies, not only because the societies are now providing mortgage finance for six million families, but also because they hold nearly half the liquid assets of the personal sector.

The main question, of course, is how far the traditional markets between the societies and the banks are to be moved; but these regulatory changes are taking place against a shifting background of personal preferences for housing and other assets of potentially greater significance.

Mr Nigel Lawson's general intentions are known, since he provided edited highlights, so to speak, in a speech just a couple of weeks ago. The building societies' new framework of behaviour will still confine them mainly to the business of housing finance. If they wish to behave entirely like banks, they must apply for company status, subject themselves to the Bank of England and strengthen their capital base.

Even without leaping over the new divide, however, the societies will be able to enlarge their business considerably, to say, with a little unsecured personal lending, and to offer a whole range of financial services - though only on an agency basis. And there are broadly three reasons why they should want to do so.

The first and most obvious is that the banks have, rather late in the day, come to compete seriously for mortgage business. The building societies used to operate a kind of closed financial circuit taking in money from the personal sector to lend back to it for home purchase, leaving financial flows to the rest of the economy unaffected.

This was the societies' classic defence against complaints that tax privileges for housing were starving the economy of funds for industrial investment. Now the banks have broken the closed circuit, though the Bank of England soon raises a warning eyebrow when it thinks too much bank lending is going towards house finance.

A more telling defence by the societies (and now the banks, too) is, however, that the impact on the economy caused by tax-advantaged mortgage finance is better measured by the share of real resources devoted to housing construction. And on this measure - housing investment as a share of gross domestic product - Britain has actually had a lower score than any of the other six major economies for the past 20 years.

But this statistic is not a full answer to the question of how housing subsidies may alter relative prices and personal preferences. This issue is addressed in a report, published coincidentally today, by the Policy Studies Institute.

Present housing policies the PSI report argues, distribute subsidies in an inequitable fashion: raise house prices and hence rents by inflating artificially the demand for housing, and distort personal choice.

It is not mortgage tax relief that distorts the market, says this report, since businesses building houses for rent can get relief on interest payments; but the lack, since 1963, of a tax on imputed rent for owner-occupiers, together with the exemption of owner-occupied housing from capital gains tax, particularly in times of high inflation.

But the PSI report also concludes that housing subsidies are much lower than

they were. Subsidies to council tenants have fallen, obviously enough, because of sharp rises in council rents; and subsidies to owner-occupiers have declined through the drop in inflation and the partial indexation of capital gains tax.

Property prices oscillate much more than general inflation. Even so, a rise in average house prices of only 25 per cent over the past four years is strangely weak, compared with 38 per cent on average prices; and it suggests there may be some major underlying changes taking place in the housing market.

In 1914, only 10 per cent of house-holders owned their homes; by 1981 the "property-owning democracy" embraced 60 per cent. But the subsidies, as the PSI report shows, probably reached their peak in the 1970s. Owner-occupation was then given an added fillip by cut-price council house sales and higher council rents.

Roughly 70 per cent of households headed by married men aged 30-44 were found to be owner-occupiers by the 1981 census. This change will be carried up through the generations: the Government's recent projections for retirement income assumed that the proportion of the elderly who own their own homes will rise from 48 per cent today to 70 per cent in the early years of the 21st century. But among younger age groups, owner-occupation already may have reached the level from which further increase will be slower.

For building societies, which in the past 60-odd years have increased their assets a hundredfold - in real terms, mark you - on the back of the house-owning scramble, this change is the second reason for diversification: a sensible desire to use their formidable networks of retail outlets for other business. But it is underscored by a third change, which is the growing attraction of other assets than home ownership.

This will not, pace the PSI, come about because the Government grasps the nettle of inequitable housing subsidies. No party is going to commit electoral suicide by the reintroduction of tax on imputed rent. But the Government is increasing meanwhile the attraction of other forms of personal investment, admittedly in a slightly erratic way. Together with the decline in inflation and a high "real" interest rate, this had increased dramatically the appeal of financial assets.

No financial calculation can ever wipe out the sense of security generated by ownership of your own home. But when the least attractive bank deposit account now offers a real rate of return, even after tax, the balance of advantage has clearly shifted.

Most significant of all, perhaps, are the changes slowly coming about in the pensions system. Once upon a time a house was the only personal transferable asset that could be acquired through the escape hatches in the tax system. If the "portable pension" ever becomes a reality - and if inland Revenue rules are ever changed to permit pension schemes to generate tax-free capital sums which can be left to your children, not just income streams that die with you - the way in which you strive to join the property-owning classes will be a matter not just of income but also of choice.

Housing Finance: Who Gains? By John Ermisch. PSI £3.50.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

## AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

### Borrowing set to fall as budget deficit narrows to \$170bn

The American financial markets are becoming more optimistic, heavily influenced by the collapse of commodity futures prices since May and because there was no increase in wholesale prices between March and June.

Bond futures, the most sensitive of the indicators of market sentiment, have maintained the "bottom" pattern established in early May. The September 1984 Treasury contract reached a low of 95 1/2 in the week of June 18.

On Friday, the contract was back to 93, the upside edge of the saucer-shaped curve of the price-off-the-September 1984 futures.

The bond market overcame many obstacles before it achieved even this modest degree of confidence. The latest obstacle was the rise in money growth between late April and early June, when money M1 rose at about 13 per cent a year, and the "adjusted monetary base", the raw material of future money growth, rose at about the same pace.

Since early June, however, the pace of money growth was slowed again. In the week of June 4, money M1 rose from \$545.3 billion (\$413.1 billion) to \$546.2 billion.

Meanwhile, the rate of growth of economic variables has slowed. In May-June the average increase in industrial production was 0.45 per cent, compared with an average increase of 1.15 per cent in the four months January to April.

The budget deficit is also lower. Analysts are now expecting a sharp drop in the rate of US Treasury borrowing. This

## NEWS IN BRIEF

● **KING JUAN CARLOS** has formally appointed the Bank of Spain's vice-governor, Senator Mariano Rubio, a monetarist who supports the government's tight money policies, as bank governor. Senator Rubio, aged 53, who replaces Senator Jose Ramon Alvarez Rendueles, sees the state budget deficit as Spain's top economic problem.

● **GENERAL ELECTRIC** of the US has received a \$1.58 billion US Air Force contract to provide 428 engines for B-1B bombers.

● **DEFENCE** spending was running at about \$15 billion a year below target and spending on social programmes was running about at \$6 billion a year below target.

Tax flows have been markedly better than target, the result of higher employment incomes and higher corporate profits.

Interest payments have been the only area in which expenditures have been higher than target.

The budget deficit is likely, therefore, to be running at about \$170 billion at the most for fiscal 1984. Now if the treasury has been borrowing at a rate sufficient to meet a target of \$2 billion, there could be some pleasant surprises in the rate of Treasury demands on the capital markets.

Some analysts have even begun to talk of a cut in the prime rate in the coming period.

Such a cut, if it were made possible by market developments, would be a boost for President Reagan's election campaign.

Maxwell Newton

## Henlys angered by 'leaked' reports of takeover bid

By Jonathan Clark

Mr Michael Ashcroft and Mr David Wickins were at Brands Hatch watching the British Grand Prix.

Mr Wickins is chairman of Group Lotus through the stake held by his British Car Auction Group. Mr Ashcroft's Coleman Milne car company, now spun off into Midprice, also has a substantial shareholding in Lotus.

Mr Henley was irritated by remarkably similar reports in Sunday news papers forecasting that a bid would be made.

The Takeover Panel may be asked to investigate what appears to have been a widespread leak to the press ahead of contacting the board.

Yesterday, Mr Dick Henley, a director of Henlys and Hill Samuel, its merchant bank, said he expected an offer to be made but Mr Ashcroft, who is said to be organizing the bid, had not contacted Henlys.

Mr Henley said: "If we have not been able to contact Mr Ashcroft by first thing tomorrow we will have to consider asking for the shares to be suspended."

He said that all attempts to contact Mr Ashcroft over the weekend had failed and he



Wickins: unavailable for comment

announcement must be emphasized.

The success of any bid depends on the Bank of Scotland, which controls 29.2 per cent of Henlys' shares through its Avondale Securities subsidiary.

The bank put Mr John Dowling into the company a

year ago as chairman to try to halt its decline. Although still loss making the company's performance has greatly improved.

Mr Henley said Henlys would not turn a hand but added: "It all hangs on the Bank of Scotland. As far as the bid is concerned it looks a pretty poor offer."

"There are things in the background which could eliminate debt - that's the possibility that Wickins and Ashcroft can see. There is nothing that Wickins and Ashcroft can do that Dowling is not doing."

Henlys said last month that Coleman Milne had proposed making an offer for the company at 120p a share conditional upon a board recommendation and an undertaking from the Bank of Scotland to accept. The board said then that the price was inadequate and its views were supported by the bank.

## OFT to rule on BET bid

The Office of Fair Trading will decide this week whether to recommend that British Electric Traction's takeover of Initial should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Ian Griffiths writes.

BET already owns more than 40 per cent of the Laundry and cleaning group and has made an agreed bid for the remaining shares.

However, BET also owns 80 per cent of another laundry company, Advance Cleaning. This would make BET a leading supplier of services in the industry, particularly in the cabinet towel markets.

If BET's case is not strong enough it might also consider selling Advance in an effort to avoid a reference.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week  
FT-SE 100 Index: 1009.8 up 14.0  
FT-SE 250 Index: 776.2 up 5.5  
FT-SE 400 Index: 78.44 down 0.3  
FT-SE 450 Index: 473.41 up 6.92  
Bargains: 17.57  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 95.45 up 1.28  
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1101.37 down 8.5  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,945.27 down 207.96  
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 801.10 up 65.08  
Amsterdam: 150.8 down 16.8  
Sydney: A-D Index: 580.9 up 11.9  
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index: 532.6 down 14.5  
Bretton Woods Index: 141.94 up 0.29  
Paris: CAC Index: 159.0 down 7.9  
Zurich: SCA General: 294.90 up 0.8

## CURRENCIES

Change on week  
LONDON  
Sterling  
\$1.3240 up 15pts  
Index 78.7 up 0.5  
DM 3.7850 up 0.04  
FF 11.6025 up 0.1175  
Sfr 334.25 up 4.5  
Dollars  
Index 136.9 up 0.8  
DM 2.8580 up 0.0195  
NEW YORK  
Sterling \$1.3235  
Dollars 2.8580  
INTERCONTINENTAL  
ECU 0.592231  
SDR 0.772703

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Allied Textile, Consultants (Computer and Financial), Nottingham Manufacturing, Syntrel, Temple Bar Investment Trust, Finals: Associated British Engineering, Caledonian Offshore, Equip, G F Lovell, Merrydown Wine, Hexmore, Security Centres, TOMORROW - Interims: Barclay Holdings, Britnise Assurance, C S C Investment Trust, Darby Trust, Loda Investment Trust, Updown Investment, Willoughby's Consolidated, Finals: A H Holdings, John Brown, F & C Eurotrust, Kanyon Securities, Munford and White, Singlo.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Bank Leumi (UK), Thomas Jourdan, M & G Dual Trust, Union Carbide, Finals: Bessap, Dea Corp, Havlock Europa, Norton Opax, Phoenix Timber.

THURSDAY - Interims: Crescent Japan Investment Trust, Edinburgh American Assets Trust, Fleming Glenhouse Investment Trust, Graveland West, Diamond, J I Jacobs, Ladis, Pride, Midland Bank, Mount Charlotte Investments, New Tokyo Investment Trust, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers (quarterly), Finals: Aeronautical and General Instruments, William Cook and Sons (Sheffield).

FRIDAY - Interims: Britoil, Vory and Sime, Lex Service, Plastic Constructions, Finals: J and J Dyson, Elbief, Forminster, Hallite, N M C Investments, Regalian Properties.

## Inflation 'may be 7% by year end'

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The rate of inflation could rise to 7 per cent by the end of the year, as a result of the recent rise in starting and the increase in bank and mortgage interest rates, according to the stock-brokers Hoare, Govett, which has consistently predicted an earlier peak to the present economic cycle than other City economists.

Hoare Govett reasons that the 3 per cent decline in the effective exchange rate in June will gradually add 0.75 per cent to prices; that the rise in bank interest rates will show through more quickly and higher mortgage rates will add a further 0.5 points to retail price inflation.

Mr Roger Nightingale, Hoare's chief economist, sug-

gests that the British business cycle is now peaking and that unemployment could rise by a further 250,000 over the next 18 months.

Rising inflation and above-target money growth, he says, will probably frustrate the Government's desire for an early cut in British interest rates and, if American interest rates remain high, bank base rates may have to rise a further point by early 1985.

Minutes of the May policy-fixing meeting of the US Federal Open Market Committee show that the Fed intended to maintain a tight money policy.

Although the results of the FOMC's June meeting last week

remain obscure, it is thought unlikely that the Fed will have decided to ease its restraint in the face of rapid growth in the US economy and the Administration's huge budget deficit.

Mr Henry Kaufman, the US monetary analyst, said that Fed activity after the meeting showed the same pattern, as after the May meeting and that the Fed was likely to proceed cautiously in the short run, keeping the Fed funds rate within the 11-11 1/2 per cent range.

Hoare Govett suggests that it may now be impractical to divorce British interest rates from those in the US for some time, without putting more pressure on sterling.

## Zambian debts agreement

The Paris Club of Western creditor nations has agreed to reschedule repayment of Zambia's \$2.5 billion debts. Agreement was announced in a statement after a meeting of the Paris Club at the weekend, but gave no details of the accord.

Countries at the meeting were satisfied with economic measures taken by the Zambian Government in line with its stand-by credit agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

## Deloitte hits at new standard

The Accounting Standards Committee's proposed Statement of Standard of Accounting Practice on the effects of inflation, out today in the form of an exposure draft, is unlikely to receive sufficient support, according to accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells.

The proposed standard, which is intended to replace SSAP 16, the current cost accounting, insists that compliance with a more modest series of inflation adjustments, "is essential to give a true and fair view" and that public company accounts should be qualified if they do not comply.

But Deloitte says that this would be going against the weight of public opinion, as the adjustments are unpopular with companies.

● **GENERAL ELECTRIC CO** (GEC) has won a \$400m order to supply India's state-owned Bharat Aluminium company with four 67.5 megawatt power units for its Korba Aluminium complex. They will be delivered in the next 18 months in Madhya Pradesh state, in three-month intervals from April 1987.

## City challenged on pensions by TUC

By Our Financial Editor

The TUC is advising trade union trustees of pension funds to take a more active role and to challenge the "orthodox City view of what is in the best interests of fund members".

Mr Len Murray, the TUC General Secretary, says trade union trustees should beware of acting as "rubber stamps for management or professional advisers", in his introduction to a 140-page guide for trustees.

The guide, in a section on investment policy, suggests that, "although trustees' first concern is the interest of their own scheme, this cannot be divorced from that of the economy".

In the wake of the court adjudication against National Union of Mineworkers' plans to control investments in the Coal Board Pension Fund, the guide

acknowledges that it is unclear how far trustees can take account of long-term economic and social factors.

The TUC suggests that investment overseas might be limited because too much overseas investment at the expense of real investment in the British economy might become, "a self-fulfilling prophecy - overseas returns will be higher because at home returns will be held back by lack of resources".

The guide is sceptical about the extent of property investment and its concentration on office blocks and shopping centres in South-east England.

TUC Guide for Member Trustees of Occupational Pension Schemes. TUC Publications, £1.50.

## Chicago board launches rival futures contract

By Michael Prest

The Chicago Board of Trade today begins trading a new stock market index futures contract which it hopes will help to recapture the initiative lost to rival commodity exchanges.

Called the Major Market Index (MMI), the new contract is based on a price-weight index of 20 leading American securities. The index is licensed from the American Stock Exchange in New York. The Chicago board sees the new contract as the first of a series built around the MMI, including a possible British share index.

Trading stock exchange indices has been hugely popular in the US. A contract based on the Standard & Poors 500 offered

by the Chicago board's arch rival, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's International Monetary Market, traded a daily average of 47,000 contracts in June, making it the IMM's biggest contract.

By contrast, FT-SE 100 index offered by the London International Financial Futures Exchange managed just over 2,400 contracts for the whole of last week.

The MMI, on which the American Stock Exchange trades options, has a very close correlation with the Dow-Jones industrial average. Dow Jones took legal action against the Chicago board to prevent the exchange from using its index for a contract.

## ORDINARY SHARES

### Composite insurers bounce back

Derek Chambers

The composite insurance sector has outperformed the broad British market averages by nearly 40 per cent since the autumn of 1982. In the previous seven years the sector had underperformed the market by almost 50 per cent.

The sector's highest standing relative to the market during the past 20 years was in May 1975. Combined profits of the 25 main listed stocks currently in the sector (Commercial Union, General Accident, Guardian Royal Exchange, Phoenix Assurance, Royal Insurance and Sun Alliance) had tumbled from over £200m in 1973 to under £150m in 1974 and stayed down there in 1975. But as the six companies' profits began to recover - doubling to nearly £300m in 1976 and going on to peak at almost £600m in 1978 - the sector underperformed the market by 30 per cent.

Profits then slipped below £500m in each of the next three years - and the sector underperformed by a further 20 per cent. In 1982 and 1983 profits fell lower, to under £400m and in the first quarter of 1984 there

was a combined pretax deficit, with only Phoenix and Guardian Royal Exchange remaining in the black. As in 1974-75, weak profits have gone with a strong share price relative.

One third of the sector's current market value represents shares issued in the period 1974-81 by way of rights issues. In other words, the composites increased the supply of their own paper by 50 per cent over a period almost exactly coinciding with their underperformance.

Since 1981 the need for external capital has been sharply reduced. The six companies 10 paper issues of 1974-81 raised under £600m but in 1982-83 they enjoyed capital gains of more than £2 billion combined.

At the same time as the supply of new paper was drying up, there were actual reductions in the composites' shares available to investors. Alliance Star in 1981 was followed by BAT's purchase of the whole company, completed early this year. Sun Alliance's £400m cash offer for Phoenix Assurance,

announced this month, will again reduce the supply of paper.

Last year the six main British listed composites wrote just under £3 billion of non-life premiums worldwide - around 30 per cent of this turnover arose from domestic British risks (motor, fire and accident), with the balance split almost evenly between the US and other overseas business.

The non-US overseas business includes Canada, Australia and South Africa. These three territories reached an underwriting cycle trough in the early 1980s and then recovered. Results are not likely to improve much further.

In the US on the other hand, profit margins are at rock bottom. Underwriting losses for the industry have been approximately 20 per cent of premiums in the past three quarters, whereas investment income runs at under 15 per cent of premiums. With tax credits running out and cash flow squeezed there are increasing signs of firming premium rates, particularly in troublesome lines such as commercial auto

and commercial multiple peril packages.

In Britain, commercial lines came under severe pressure during the early 1980s recession, when reduced risk volume coincided with an influx of capacity to the business (partly from overseas, but mainly from the increased capitals of leading local players). As the market is a fairly disciplined one, the industry took steps in the autumn of 1982 to avoid cut-price quotations based on inadequate information (such steps having to be taken carefully to avoid infringing anti-cartel laws). Rating levels have begun to improve for the heavy loss-making lines, commercial and fleet motor and commercial packages.

Commercial Union, General Accident and Royal Insurance all have heavy exposure to the recovering US and British commercial lines, and thus these are the stocks in which there are above average weightings.

The author is a partner in the stockbroker Kitcat & Aitken.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

## ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 20th July 1984, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the following Stocks:

£250 million 9 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1988  
£250 million 10 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1999  
£200 million 11 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2003-2007

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 20th July 1984 as certified by the Government Broker.

In addition, Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 20th July 1984, and has issued to the National Debt Commissioners for sale under their management, additional amounts as indicated of each of the following Stocks:

£100 million 10 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1989  
£100 million 10 1/2 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1997

In each case, the amount issued on 20th July 1984 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus, save as to the particulars therein which relate solely to the initial sale of the Stock. Applications have been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Copies of the prospectuses for 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988, 10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1999 and 11 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007, created 11th October 1982, 16th December 1977 and 20th July 1979 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA. The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below.

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988	20th October 1988	20th April and 20th October
10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1999	19th May 1999	19th May and 19th November
11 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007	22nd January 2007, or at or after that date when the Treasury shall so direct	22nd January and 22nd July

The further tranches of 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988 and 10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1999 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. The further tranche of 11 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007 has been issued on an ex-dividend basis and will not rank for interest payment due on 22nd July 1984 on the existing Stock. Official dealings in the Stocks on the Stock Exchange are expected to commence on Monday, 23rd July 1984.

BANK OF ENGLAND  
LONDON  
20th July 1984



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stand. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Year or Issue
1	PROPERTY	
2	British	
3	Summit	
4	Peabody	
5	Graydon City	
6	Lloyds	
7	MEPC	
8	County B	
9	Cap & Cones	
10	Brown (P)	
11	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
12	BPA Industries	
13	Carri (D) Decorator	
14	Lord (V)	
15	HAT	
16	Tibury Group	
17	Mauders	
18	Waters Bros	
19	Contain	
20	Amec	
21	ELECTRICALS	
22	Logan	
23	Int Signal & Control	
24	BSA	
25	Forward Elect	
26	Pico	
27	Telephone Rentals	
28	Forward Tech	
29	First Castle Elec	
30	Uni Scientific	
31	Wholesale Fitting	
32	INDUSTRIALS E-K	
33	Justine Math	
34	East	
35	Hawker Siddley	
36	James & Thomas	
37	Jordan (Shops)	
38	English Chain Clay	
39	Harley	
40	IMI	
41	Kennedy Seal	
42	European Ferries	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS						
Fund	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

SHORTS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

MEDIUMS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

LONGS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

BREWERIES						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

ELECTRICALS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

INDUSTRIALS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

FINANCE AND LAND						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

BUILDING AND ROADS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

FINANCE AND LAND						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

FOODS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

CINEMAS AND TV						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

DRAPERY AND STORES						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

HOTELS AND CATERERS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

INDUSTRIALS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

A-D						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

ELECTRICALS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

ELECTRICALS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

ELECTRICALS						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

E-K						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

E-K						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

E-K						
Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

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Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

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Company	Price	Ch/ve	Gross Div	Net Div	Yield %	Yield %

E-K						
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## ATHLETICS

# Moorcroft has it in mind to reawaken an old dream

From Pat Butcher, Oslo

David Moorcroft's attempt to win an Olympic gold medal by reproducing the circumstances which led to his world 5,000 metres record two years ago is working so far. His victory in the Dream Mile here late on Saturday evening — one of a series of performances that alternately delighted and distressed the British contingent — in 3min 50.95secs was exactly what he had hoped for, being just over a second outside the time he did in 1982 two weeks before running 13min 00.41sec, both races being in the Bisset Stadium.

Moorcroft leaves for Los Angeles today with a similar lapse of time, just over two weeks, until his Olympic 5,000 metres. But, he said, this year's training, marred by a recurrent virus infection, was nowhere near as intensive as his pre-record training. Also his "natural pessimism" left him worried about the prospect of the races, heats, semi-finals and final in three days, when he has only had three races altogether this season.

The organizers of the Dream Mile — under contract to ABC Television of the United States, hence the 11.35pm start, local time — having suffered the shock of Steve Crompton's withdrawal with foot injury, which may yet threaten his Olympics, were astounded when Sydney Maree pulled out of the race about 15 minutes before-hand. They were then very angry when they discovered that Maree had had an injury, pulled muscles behind the right knee, for a fortnight.

Maree's subsequent vagueness about his chances of recovery and the injury suggestion that "my friend, Chuck Aragon, could take my Olympic place" (he did not know entries closed last week) suggest that even if Maree turns up for his heat in Los Angeles, he is unlikely to get much further. That should cause as many ructions on the United States team as in the negotiations with ABC to continue their contract for the Dream Mile, which finances the Oslo meeting. For nobody else is happy about the late Saturday schedule, which drew only 5,000 people this year.

Colin Reitz's British record in the 3,000 metres steeplechase, 8min 13.78sec, established him as one of the Olympic favourites, although his scintillating lap sprint failed to detach Boguslaw Maminski of Poland, who will not be going to

the Olympics due to the eastern block boycott. Reitz and Joseph Mahmoud, the Frenchman who is third on the Olympic ranking list, although he ran the flat 3,000 metres here, then discussed how they might conspire to beat American Olympic favourite Henry Marsh, whose tactic of starting slowly and finishing quickly can only be thwarted by fast mid-race running.

Item Billy's win in the 800 metres was quite superb. Not only has he reduced his personal best by 1½ seconds in two races in four days, but his time of 1min 44.65sec puts him in the world's top 10. In so doing, he has beaten Steve Crompton and Peter Elliott, both of whom edged Billy out of an Olympic place. Last year's Olympic medal favourite, Steve Crompton's triumph could not mask Elliott's tragedy. He faded diametrically to eighth, and is evidently worried about a foot injury, which may prove to be a stress fracture.

Tim Hutchings is getting closer to the 5,000 metres time that injuries have also prevented, but his 13min 20.24secs could not stop Alberto, Cova, the Italian, who is well on route to his third 10,000 metres gold medal in three years after his victories in the 1980 European and European championships.

Shirley Strong is another Olympic medal favourite who had a successful come-back after two weeks of injury. But her time of 13.32 seconds for 100 metres hurdles indicates some speed work is necessary before she leaves for Los Angeles next week.

**Men**  
British underlined started  
400 METRES: 1. M Rowe (GB) 52.26; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 52.77; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 53.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 53.45; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 53.45; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 53.45; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 53.45; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 53.45; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 53.45; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 53.45.  
800 METRES: 1. B. Billy (GB) 1:44.65; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 1:45.15; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 1:45.45; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 1:45.75; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 1:46.05; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 1:46.35; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 1:46.65; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 1:46.95; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 1:47.25; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 1:47.55.  
1,500 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 3:50.95; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 3:51.45; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 3:51.95; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 3:52.45; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 3:52.95; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 3:53.45; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 3:53.95; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 3:54.45; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 3:54.95; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 3:55.45.  
2,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 4:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 4:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 4:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 4:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 4:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 4:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 4:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 4:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 4:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 4:49.65.  
2,500 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 5:40.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 5:40.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 5:41.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 5:41.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 5:42.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 5:42.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 5:43.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 5:43.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 5:44.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 5:44.65.  
3,000 METRES: 1. C. Reitz (GB) 8:13.78; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 8:14.28; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 8:14.78; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 8:15.28; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 8:15.78; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 8:16.28; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 8:16.78; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 8:17.28; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 8:17.78; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 8:18.28.  
4,000 METRES: 1. S. Wainwright (GB) 9:45.15; 2. E. G. Jones (GB) 9:45.65; 3. J. B. Smith (GB) 9:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 9:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 9:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 9:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 9:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 9:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 9:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 9:49.65.  
5,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 15:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 15:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 15:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 15:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 15:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 15:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 15:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 15:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 15:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 15:49.65.  
6,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 19:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 19:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 19:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 19:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 19:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 19:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 19:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 19:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 19:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 19:49.65.  
7,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 23:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 23:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 23:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 23:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 23:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 23:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 23:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 23:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 23:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 23:49.65.  
8,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 27:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 27:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 27:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 27:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 27:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 27:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 27:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 27:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 27:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 27:49.65.  
9,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 31:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 31:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 31:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 31:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 31:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 31:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 31:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 31:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 31:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 31:49.65.  
10,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 35:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 35:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 35:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 35:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 35:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 35:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 35:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 35:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 35:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 35:49.65.  
11,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 39:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 39:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 39:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 39:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 39:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 39:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 39:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 39:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 39:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 39:49.65.  
12,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 43:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 43:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 43:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 43:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 43:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 43:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 43:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 43:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 43:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 43:49.65.  
13,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 47:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 47:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 47:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 47:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 47:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 47:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 47:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 47:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 47:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 47:49.65.  
14,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 51:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 51:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 51:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 51:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 51:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 51:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 51:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 51:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 51:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 51:49.65.  
15,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 55:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 55:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 55:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 55:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 55:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 55:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 55:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 55:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 55:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 55:49.65.  
16,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 59:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 59:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 59:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 59:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 59:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 59:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 59:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 59:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 59:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 59:49.65.  
17,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 63:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 63:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 63:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 63:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 63:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 63:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 63:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 63:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 63:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 63:49.65.  
18,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 67:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 67:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 67:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 67:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 67:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 67:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 67:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 67:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 67:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 67:49.65.  
19,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 71:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 71:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 71:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 71:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 71:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 71:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 71:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 71:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 71:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 71:49.65.  
20,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 75:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 75:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 75:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 75:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 75:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 75:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 75:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 75:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 75:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 75:49.65.  
21,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 79:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 79:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 79:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 79:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 79:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 79:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 79:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 79:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 79:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 79:49.65.  
22,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 83:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 83:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 83:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 83:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 83:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 83:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 83:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 83:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 83:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 83:49.65.  
23,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 87:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 87:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 87:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 87:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 87:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 87:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 87:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 87:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 87:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 87:49.65.  
24,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 91:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 91:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 91:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 91:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 91:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 91:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 91:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 91:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 91:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 91:49.65.  
25,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 95:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 95:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 95:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 95:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 95:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 95:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 95:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 95:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 95:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 95:49.65.  
26,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 99:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 99:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 99:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 99:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 99:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 99:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 99:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 99:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 99:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 99:49.65.  
27,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 103:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 103:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 103:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 103:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 103:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 103:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 103:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 103:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 103:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 103:49.65.  
28,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 107:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 107:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 107:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 107:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 107:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 107:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 107:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 107:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 107:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 107:49.65.  
29,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 111:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 111:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 111:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 111:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 111:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 111:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 111:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 111:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 111:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 111:49.65.  
30,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 115:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 115:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 115:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 115:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 115:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 115:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 115:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 115:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 115:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 115:49.65.  
31,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 119:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 119:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 119:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 119:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 119:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 119:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 119:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 119:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 119:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 119:49.65.  
32,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 123:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 123:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 123:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 123:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 123:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 123:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 123:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 123:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 123:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 123:49.65.  
33,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 127:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 127:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 127:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 127:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 127:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 127:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 127:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 127:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 127:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 127:49.65.  
34,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 131:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 131:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 131:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 131:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 131:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 131:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 131:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 131:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 131:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 131:49.65.  
35,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 135:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 135:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 135:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 135:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 135:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 135:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 135:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 135:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 135:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 135:49.65.  
36,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 139:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 139:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 139:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 139:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 139:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 139:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 139:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 139:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 139:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 139:49.65.  
37,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 143:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 143:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 143:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 143:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 143:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 143:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 143:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 143:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 143:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 143:49.65.  
38,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 147:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 147:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 147:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 147:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 147:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 147:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 147:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 147:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 147:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 147:49.65.  
39,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 151:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 151:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 151:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 151:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 151:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 151:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 151:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 151:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 151:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 151:49.65.  
40,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 155:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 155:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 155:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 155:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 155:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 155:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 155:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 155:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 155:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 155:49.65.  
41,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 159:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 159:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 159:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 159:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 159:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 159:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 159:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 159:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 159:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 159:49.65.  
42,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 163:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 163:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 163:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 163:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 163:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 163:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 163:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 163:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 163:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 163:49.65.  
43,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 167:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 167:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 167:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 167:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 167:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 167:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 167:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 167:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 167:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 167:49.65.  
44,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 171:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 171:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 171:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 171:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 171:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 171:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 171:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 171:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 171:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 171:49.65.  
45,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 175:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 175:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 175:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 175:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 175:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 175:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 175:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 175:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 175:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 175:49.65.  
46,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 179:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB) 179:45.65; 3. E. G. Jones (GB) 179:46.15; 4. J. B. Smith (GB) 179:46.65; 5. J. B. Smith (GB) 179:47.15; 6. J. B. Smith (GB) 179:47.65; 7. J. B. Smith (GB) 179:48.15; 8. J. B. Smith (GB) 179:48.65; 9. J. B. Smith (GB) 179:49.15; 10. J. B. Smith (GB) 179:49.65.  
47,000 METRES: 1. D. Moorcroft (GB) 183:45.15; 2. S. Wainwright (GB)



# RACING: LAMBORN FILLY CAN EARN LOWTHER STAKES RUN

## Only should give Cauthen another chance to excel

By Mandarini (Michael Phillips)

Anyone who has doubts about Steve Cauthen one day becoming the champion jockey of Great Britain should have been at Newbury on Saturday. Any jockey who has not seen him in action would have been watching the young American win the last race on Helpless Haze.

Riding a beautifully-bred but still green filly who was running for the first time this year, Cauthen's touch was a joy to watch. He may have been just winning an ordinary maiden, but it was still one of the finest displays of horsemanship that I have seen.

Challenged long and hard all the way up the straight by Greville Starkey on Goutier, Cauthen decided to be both firm and gentle on Helpless Haze as he set about the task of winning while taking her to the line on a hard but sure stride. He was not subjected to a hard time, which could so easily leave its mark.

Today, Cauthen again has ridden for Sir Philip, whose stable is

Stakes at York next month. If that is the case, she certainly should win today.

Typical, a half-sister to Saturday's Ayer winner, Bedtime, is one to watch with the future in mind. However, this will be her first race and her inexperience may prove decisive on a course as sharp as Windsor. Rasmussen, who won here a week ago, is taken to follow up that fluent performance with another success in the July Stakes at the expense of Maidens.

Maidens, who is blindfoldly at ease on firm ground, as he has shown twice at Salisbury recently, can continue in his winning vein in the National Security Services Handicap.

At Wolverhampton, the Dunstable Derby may well be won by Nearsy A News, while the Millbrook Maiden Stakes should go to Miss Tamar, a half-sister to that high-class filly, Mrs Penny. Miss Tamar was far from disgraced when fifth to Silent Sam in her last company at Lingfield on her only outing of the season.

### PONTEFRAC

GOING: firm  
Draw: low numbers best  
2.45 JELLINGHAM HANDICAP (3-y-o 1m 2f) (7)  
1. 2244 MISS MOUNTAIN (5) 11-10 S. Cauthen 4  
2. 2245 MISS MOUNTAIN (5) 11-10 S. Cauthen 4  
3. 2246 MISS MOUNTAIN (5) 11-10 S. Cauthen 4  
4. 2247 MISS MOUNTAIN (5) 11-10 S. Cauthen 4  
5. 2248 MISS MOUNTAIN (5) 11-10 S. Cauthen 4  
6. 2249 MISS MOUNTAIN (5) 11-10 S. Cauthen 4  
7. 2250 MISS MOUNTAIN (5) 11-10 S. Cauthen 4

### Pontefract selections

2.45 Kid Em. 3.15 Dancer. 3.45 Secoristakes. 4.15 Sway River. 4.45 No Contest. 5.15 Cautious.  
By Mr. J. C. Mandarini, Correspondent  
2.45 Kid Em. 4.45 Goddard. 4.15 Our Lord.

### 3.15 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f)

1. 2251 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)  
2. 2252 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)  
3. 2253 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)  
4. 2254 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)  
5. 2255 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)  
6. 2256 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)  
7. 2257 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)  
8. 2258 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)  
9. 2259 ACKWORTH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o £725; 8f) (9)

### 3.45 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f)

1. 2260 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)  
2. 2261 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)  
3. 2262 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)  
4. 2263 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)  
5. 2264 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)  
6. 2265 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)  
7. 2266 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)  
8. 2267 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)  
9. 2268 PONTFRAC PARK TROPHY HANDICAP (2.45; 1m 5f) (5)

### WINDSOR

GOING: good to firm  
Draw: high numbers best  
6.50 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
1. 2269 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
2. 2270 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
3. 2271 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
4. 2272 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
5. 2273 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
6. 2274 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
7. 2275 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
8. 2276 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)  
9. 2277 ENGLEFIELD MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o £275; 5f) (12 runners)

### Windsor selections

6.50 Cheo Mah. 6.55 Roma's Retreat. 7.20 Mainstay.  
7.50 ONLY (5p). 8.20 Adama Park. 8.50 Kaseema.  
By Mr. J. C. Mandarini, Correspondent  
6.50 Kaseema. 7.50 Roma's Retreat. 7.50 Sir Blagden.  
7.50 Pontefract. 8.20 T. to O. 8.50 Family Pearl.

### 6.55 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)

1. 2278 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)  
2. 2279 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)  
3. 2280 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)  
4. 2281 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)  
5. 2282 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)  
6. 2283 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)  
7. 2284 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)  
8. 2285 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)  
9. 2286 SPUR SELLING STAKES (8.51; 1m 2f 22y) (13)

### 7.20 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)

1. 2287 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)  
2. 2288 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)  
3. 2289 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)  
4. 2290 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)  
5. 2291 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)  
6. 2292 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)  
7. 2293 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)  
8. 2294 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)  
9. 2295 RELIANCE SECURITY SERVICES HANDICAP (2.14; 1m 15f) (10)

### University news

## First-class honours

#### Liverpool

The following have been awarded

First Class Honours by Liverpool

University

FACULTY OF ARTS

B.A. (Hons) in English Literature

B.A. (Hons) in History

B.A. (Hons) in Law

B.A. (Hons) in Mathematics

B.A. (Hons) in Natural Sciences

B.A. (Hons) in Social Sciences

B.A. (Hons) in Theology

B.A. (Hons) in Philosophy

B.A. (Hons) in Economics

B.A. (Hons) in Politics

B.A. (Hons) in Psychology

B.A. (Hons) in Sociology

B.A. (Hons) in Anthropology

B.A. (Hons) in Geography

B.A. (Hons) in Environmental Studies

B.A. (Hons) in International Studies

B.A. (Hons) in Global Studies

B.A. (Hons) in Area Studies

B.A. (Hons) in Cultural Studies

B.A. (Hons) in Media Studies

B.A. (Hons) in Communications

B.A. (Hons) in Journalism

B.A. (Hons) in Public Relations

B.A. (Hons) in Marketing

#### Sheffield

The following First Class

Honours degrees are announced

at the University of Sheffield

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B.Eng. (Hons) in Mechanical Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Electrical Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Civil Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Chemical Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Environmental Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Industrial Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Materials Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Manufacturing Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Process Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Systems Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Transport Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Urban Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Water Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Wind Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Wood Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Textile Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Leather Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Paper Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Glass Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Ceramic Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Metallurgical Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Mining Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Petroleum Engineering

B.Eng. (Hons) in Aerospace Engineering

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## The Times guide to career development

## From graduate to secretary

Amongst this year's graduates, facing a difficult though slightly improving job market, there will be a number of women planning to take secretarial courses. The fact that this is an almost wholly feminine option shows how little change has occurred in students' perceptions of male and female occupational roles - it would be almost unheard of for a man to suppose that his best chance of getting a job would be by learning shorthand and typing.

There are two main reasons for a graduate to take secretarial training: it is felt that shorthand and typing at least provide an entry into the labour market, and that, having "a foot in the door" as a secretary, a graduate can demonstrate her intelligence and have a chance of promotion to a more interesting and responsible post.

The first of these assumptions is undoubtedly true. Whilst as many as one in five arts graduates are likely to be unemployed six months after taking their degrees, all but a handful of those completing postgraduate secretarial courses find employment within weeks of finishing their training. Average starting salaries are between £6,500 and £7,000 p.a. in London; about £1,000 less elsewhere.

However, the second assumption, that secretarial work can act as a stepping-stone to executive or managerial responsibility, is far more dubious. In large companies with well-defined occupational structure, career progress is likely to be a more senior secretarial role, rather than out

## Going for 'glamorous' professions has pitfalls

of the secretarial rut altogether. At the National Westminster Bank there are 12 senior secretaries who have managerial status - but they are still secretaries, serving the bank's top executives. The secretarial side has its own structure, and to quote Sarah Townsend, the NatWest's career planning adviser, "A graduate seeking a banking career should not enter the bank as a secretary."

Though it may be possible for a graduate to enter a large organization as a secretary, such a move is discouraged. IHRM says that they don't recruit graduate secretaries and the Civil Service Commission commented that "We wouldn't encourage educationally well-qualified people to come in as secretaries."

Employers' wariness of graduate secretaries is justified by the dissatisfaction often expressed by graduates after a period in employment. Take these comments from a graduate in her first secretarial job: "Bosses tend to lead you up the garden path - it's prestigious to have a graduate as a secretary. But they don't know how to cope with people who are intelligent -

## Helen Steadman looks at secretarial jobs for graduate women and questions their value in the long run

there's very little you're allowed to do on your own initiative.

Some managers hang on to a good secretary, blocking her path to promotion or at least neglecting to encourage her aspirations. A survey of the Alfred Marks Bureau in 1982, suggested that managers "do not see their secretaries progressing out of the secretarial channel, often for the selfish reason that they would then be deprived of their invaluable services." One of the respondents was damning in her criticism of managerial attitudes: "I have found repeatedly that men feel both intimidated and threatened by well-educated and intelligent women and this fear leads them to seek every opportunity to deny secretaries further training and access to knowledge which could lead to opportunities of promotion."

By its nature, the secretarial role is subordinate and supportive. Other respondents to the survey said "I enjoy being able to help someone else make a success," "I get a great deal of satisfaction from taking the mundane problems off my boss's desk enabling him to devote his time to his main function." By definition, the secretary/P.A. role is limited. There must be many secretaries who are satisfied with this situation; but why should a graduate, who has spent at least three years learning to think independently, settle for so little?

It is sometimes thought that secretarial qualifications help people to obtain 'glamorous' jobs in publishing, broadcasting and public relations. However, while typing is useful, the benefits of taking a full secretarial course are doubtful. Lyn Beaumont, of "Graduate Appointments", who specializes in the media, says "If you go in as a secretary, it's very hard to break the mould. Graduates have proved themselves already - by getting a degree - so they should be able to start at assistant executive level. If, for example, an English graduate were to ask me about getting into public relations, I would advise her not to take a secretarial course. It is only women graduates who are advised to train as secretaries; why should secretarial work be a stepping-stone for them, when it isn't for men?"

However, there are situations where secretaries can be promoted to responsible jobs in the media. In a small or medium-sized publishing

house, where the career structure is more flexible, the only way to enter may be as a secretary. Secretarial qualifications do at least enable a graduate to make an immediate productive contribution - an important bonus to small firms with limited resources for training. Even with this kind of employer, moderate typing - as opposed to full secretarial training - may be sufficient.

At the BBC, secretaries do have the chance, after working for the Corporation for a year, to apply for jobs such as production assistant. Entry to the BBC is so competitive that the secretarial route may be the only feasible way in, but the climb up the internal ladder can be slow because of the competition for the more exciting jobs.

There is an argument that with new technology the secretarial role in organizations of many kinds is becoming more responsible and rewarding. Repetitive typing has been taken over by the word processor, the Manpower Services Commission tell of evidence to suggest the emergence of higher level, specialised posts, such as the administrative or correspondence secretary. Automation in the office and the level of skill needed to make it efficient, suggest that there will be scope for the graduate who is interested in working in a senior support capacity.

## A greater degree of flexibility and choice

There are also several advantages in having shorthand and typing to fall back on. A secretary can find work in almost any type of organization. She can often have a considerable degree of flexibility over hours of work, and as a 'temp' can sample a variety of jobs.

Another point in favour of secretarial work relates to the question of bridging the gap between full-time education and a career. Some graduates spend a couple of years between completing their education and finding a career to which they feel they can commit themselves, doing jobs which do not require a whole-hearted involvement.

From this point of view, secretarial work may be satisfying for an interim period, for the person in her early twenties who does not have a clear idea of her career path. She should be wary about using secretarial work as a 'back door' to anything. Before investing time and money in a secretarial course, great effort should be made to find out if one can find a satisfying job on the strength of a degree alone.

## University of Swansea

**Temporary Lecturer**  
Applications are invited for the vacancy of Temporary Lecturer in Inorganic or Analytical Chemistry. The appointment, which will be for one year from October 1st 1984, will be at the lower end of the scale £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review) together with USS/UDSPS benefits.

**Temporary Lecturer**  
Applications are invited for the vacancy of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Economic History with special interest in modern British Economic History. The appointment, which will be for one year from October 1st 1984 will be made at the lower end of the scale £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review) together with USS/UDSPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) for both posts may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP to which they should be returned by Friday August 10th 1984.

## UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Faculty of Science and Engineering  
Chair and Headship of the Department of Biochemistry

Applications are invited for the Chair and Headship of the Department of Biochemistry, which will become vacant on 1 October 1985 on the retirement of Professor S.V. Perry.

Salary in the professional range, plus pension.

Further particulars available from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT to whom applications should be submitted by 28 September 1984.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Department of Physics  
006.310 - £11,613 (under review)

Applications are invited for the new post of Department Administrator in a new and active Department. A degree of professional qualification or relevant experience in administration, management or accounting would be an advantage.

Further particulars may be obtained from A.J. Smith, Starting Date: 1 October 1984. Salary: £11,613 p.a. (under review) plus pension. The successful candidate will be required to work full-time in the UK and will be expected to have a brief curriculum vitae and references sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Southampton, PO Box 909, Southampton SO9 5NH by 17 August 1984. Please quote ref: 84/507.

## University Appointments

## University of Exeter

South West Energy Group

## PHYSICIST/ENGINEER

Devon and Cornwall County Councils and the States of Jersey have founded an Energy Group in conjunction with the University of Exeter, Plymouth Polytechnic and the Cornwall Royal School of Mines, charged with the study of energy matters relating to the South West.

The Group wishes to appoint an energy scientist to undertake work in the Exeter University Energy Study Unit. He/she will be a member of a small interdisciplinary team concerned with energy supply, management and conservation in buildings. The group is active in monitoring and mathematical modelling, and has an interest in alternative energy sources. Practical experience in energy management and/or energy conservation would be an advantage.

The appointment will be for up to two years in the first instance, the starting date to be negotiated. The starting salary will be in the range £7,190 - £10,250 p.a. (under review) depending on age and experience. The post is supervised and applicants should hold at least a good honours degree.

Letters of application (5 copies), giving details of qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be sent to the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4AJ by 5 August 1984, quoting reference no. 7183.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF

Department of Mechanical Engineering & Energy Studies

## RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

The SERC is prepared to offer suitable candidates a number of Research Studentships tenable in the Department of Mechanical Engineering & Energy Studies. Applicants must intend to register for the degree of PhD and may join existing research programmes in areas such as combustion, renewable energy, energy storage, lubrication, gear design, noise and vibration, laser Doppler anemometry and particle sizing, fluid power systems and components, power fluids.

Applicants must be ordinarily resident in the UK and have for the purpose of this award a good Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering or Applied Physics. Applications to Dr J. Watton, Department of Mechanical Engineering & Energy Studies, University College Cardiff CF1 1TA, Ref: 2818.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

## Procter Department of Food Science

Applications are invited from Graduates with good Honours degrees in Food Science or Food Technology for a one year Agriculture and Food Research Council CASE Research Studentship in collaboration with Nabisco Brands Ltd.

The subject of the research is in the field of biscuit manufacturing technology.

Applicants should be sent to Mr J. Lamb, Procter Department of Food Science, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9ST.

Legal  
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are featured every  
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01-278 9161/5

## JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

## RESEARCH

## FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships, tenable for three years from 1 October 1985, from candidates who propose to engage in research in any subject. The Fellowships are open to graduates or research students in universities in the United Kingdom who, on 1 October 1985, will have completed not less than one and not more than six years of research. Remuneration (currently under review) ranges from £5,378 to £8,745 a year, depending on experience and qualifications.

Details and application forms may be obtained from:-  
The Master's Secretary, Jesus College, Cambridge CB5 8BL. The closing date for applications is 15 October 1984. Testimonials, sent directly by two referees, must also be received by this date.

June 1984

## UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

## Professorship of Computer Science

The university wishes to fill a vacancy at Professorial level in the Computer Science Department. The person appointed would be expected to play a leading role in software-related teaching and research in the university, and should therefore have a background in software engineering, or in an advanced applications area presenting software engineering problems. The existing staff of the department have substantial expertise in study of computer-related formal systems, in the design and analysis of algorithms, in VLSI design and in applications to advanced robotics and image-processing. Salary on the agreed Professorial range, current minimum £17,275 pa.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL. Closing date for receipt of applications: 30th September, 1984. Please quote Ref No 48/A/84J.

## University of Aberdeen

## LECTURER IN CLASSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Classics from 1 January 1985. Candidates should be prepared to teach a variety of Courses in the Department and should have special interests in the field of Ancient History.

Salary on the Lecturer's scale £7,190 to £14,125 per annum, with appropriate placing (scale under review).

Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary, The University of Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 24 August 1984.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERTH

## VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP

The University is seeking a successor to its Vice-Chancellor, Professor Robert Street, who is due to retire in February 1986. Persons who are interested in applying for the post or who wish to propose names for consideration, are invited to write in confidence to the Chancellor, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009, who will be pleased to supply further information about the position and the University. Applications for this position will close mid September 1984.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

## Applications are invited for a

## Lectureship

in the above department. Candidates should have a good honours degree and a knowledge of digital electronics. Experience of software and/or of the application of digital electronics in fields such as communications, power electronics, computing, control etc. would be an advantage. Salary in the range £7,190 - £14,125 per annum. Application form and further particulars, returnable not later than 24th August 1984 may be obtained from Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, Nottingham Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

Ref No: 9278

## UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER (PROPOSED)

## COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN ENGINEER (JORDANSTOWN CAMPUS)

The University of Ulster, which is expected to receive its Charter on 1st October 1984, invites applications for the post of Computer-Aided Design Engineer to assist the appointment of CAD in the Province. The successful applicant will work within an established University CAD group.

The post, funded by the Industrial Development Board, is of fixed term from 1st October 1984 until 30th September 1987. Applicants should hold an honours degree in engineering and have at least five years research and/or industrial experience, ideally in a CAD related area.

Salary will be on the scale £7,190-£14,125 per annum (under review), with initial placing depending upon age and experience.

Further details are available from the Staffing Officer: Design, Proposed University of Ulster, PO Box 36, Coleraine, Co Londonderry BT28 1BA (telephone Coleraine 4141, Ext 468) or from the Establishment Section, Proposed University of Ulster, PO Box 14, Shore Road, Hillsborough BT27 6QU (telephone Hillsborough 69131, Ext 2240).

Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to The Staffing Officer: Design at the Coleraine address, not later than 10th August 1984.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

## INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY

## DEPARTMENTS OF NEUROPATHOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY AND PSYCHOLOGY

## POST-DOCTORAL NEUROBIOLOGIST

Applications are invited for the above post supported by the Wellcome Trust for 2 years and possibly 3 years. The post involves brain tissue transplantation in experimental animals in relation to cognitive deficits during aging. Previous experience in neurobiology and/or neurochemistry would be desirable.

Starting salary in the range £7,190 - £10,250 p.a. plus £1,188 p.a. London Allowance on the 1A scale for research staff, according to age and experience.

Further information may be obtained from Professor J. A. Gray, Department of Psychology (Tel 01-703 8411, Ext 318). Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and the names of 2 referees to the Assistant Secretary, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London SE5 8AF quoting Ref JAG/T. Closing date for applications: 8 September 1984.

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This course is designed for engineers, scientists and non-engineers who wish to gain an in-depth understanding of energy conservation. It includes a study of energy conservation design and management, thermal insulation, waste heat recovery, furnace design, energy conservation in buildings and the effects of energy conservation on the environment. The scheme of study includes a research or design project. This course is also available, with a special award on Technical Energy Management, on a part-time basis over a period of up to four years, for the award of an M.Eng degree.

## ENERGY STUDIES

The covered French degree of Diplôme d'Ingénieur and Cranfield MSc can be pursued through a couple of years in Energy Studies. This dual qualification scheme that British engineers can pursue throughout Western Europe. The first year of the course is presented at the University of Technology at Compiegne near Paris, and the second year at Cranfield. Some knowledge of French is essential although pre-course instruction is arranged if required.

## ENGINEERING MECHANICS

This is an industrially related course aimed at providing comprehensive instruction in selected topics in Engineering Mechanics. Relevant topics include: vibration and stress analysis, tribology and design philosophy. The course is based on a combination of lecture courses and research.

## STRESS ANALYSIS

Options in Engineering Mechanics. Modern analytical methods such as the finite element and boundary integral techniques are covered in the course in parallel with the more traditional methods of stress analysis, fatigue and fracture, plasticity and experimental stress analysis are also dealt with. The course project is based on an industrial problem and can be carried out partly in-company.

## MACHINE DESIGN

This course is concerned with advanced design of machines such as gas turbines, steam turbines and power transmission systems. Group design projects are usually industrially based.

## NOISE AND VIBRATION OF ROTATING MACHINES

This course is aimed at the production of dynamics and noise specialists for machines ranging from small motors to turbines to cover the latest computational and prediction techniques, and deals with machine malfunction and health monitoring.

Engineers, mathematicians and scientists with a good honours degree in an appropriate subject are invited to apply for admission to these one-year MSc courses.

A preliminary year course of study is available for candidates with other suitable qualifications. This course is designed to prepare students to enter into the one-year MSc programme of their chosen specialisation.

Students are available for those wishing to study for a PhD degree by research. For the two-year PhD programme candidates must have a good postgraduate qualification, while for the three-year programme they require at least a good honours degree.

ACCOMMODATION - two halls of residence are situated on the campus and provide individual study-bedrooms. In addition, a block of flats and some houses may be available for married students.

FURTHER PARTICULARS, including details of financial support, may be obtained from:

The Tutor for Admissions, SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (Ref 1020)  
Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford MK43 0AL  
Tel: Bedford (0234) 750111 ext. 2718. Telex: 825072.

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The Secretary, 45, Church Rd, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3SW  
Tel: 021-454 3424

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### Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

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in the hour. Major Bulletins:  
6.00, 10.00p, 5.00 and 12.00  
a Headlines: 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30,  
(w/m) 4.00am. Charles Nowel  
Moore time 8.15 Pause for  
7.30 Terry Wogan/time 8.31  
Bulletin 8.45 Pause for Thought  
many Young! 12.00pm Steve  
and 1.05, 2.02 Sports Desk 2.05  
Lunniford/time 3.02 Sports Desk  
sic all the World! 4.2 Sports  
5.35 David Hammond/time 5.5, 6.2  
Desk 6.05 John Dunn/time 6.45  
and Classified Results (m only)  
icket Sports 8.00 Alan DeWitt  
Land Days and Big Band Era  
Amphrey Lyttelton/time The Best  
3.55 Sports Desk 10.00

Stories of crime and detection by Robert Barr, starring Ray and Stephen Garic: The Sell 10 Star Sound with Nick Jackson. Ontrack requests 11.00 Bran presents Round Midnight (from midnight) 1.00am David presents Nightride 3.00-4.00 Folk

# Radio 1

the half-hour from 6.30pm until and at 12.0 midnight 6.00pm Crookes 8.00 Adrian John 10.00 requests 11.00 Mike Read with the Roadshow at Scalyb Mills Scarborough 12.30pm at 12.45 Gary Davies 2.00 Steve 3.30 Peter Power, including 5.30

7:00 Richard Skinner 10:00-  
11:00 Paul (a)  
11:00 1 and 2  
With Radio 2 10:00pm with  
12:00 4.40am with Radio 2

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### WORLD SERVICE

Newswatch, 5.30 Baker's Half Dozen.  
Id News, 7.00 Twenty-Four Hours  
Summary 7.30 Search and Company  
and News, 8.00 Reflections, 8.15 Tels  
and News, 8.30 30 America, 9.00  
10.00 10.30 The World of the Street  
Reports, 10.30 Good Books, 9.40 Look  
As Music Now, 10.15 Olympic Story,  
10.30 News, 11.00 News About Britain,  
11.30 House at Poph Corner, 11.30  
12.00 Radio Newsline, 12.15 Brain  
12.45, 12.50 Sports Round-up, 1.00  
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**WEST** As London except:  
10.25 The Little  
10.40-11.25 The Little House  
12.30-1.00 All in the Mind  
1.25 1.30 Film: Diamond  
(Marlon Heston) 3.30-4.00  
5.15-5.45 In Loving Memory  
6.15-6.45 TV News 9.00-10.00 Quincy  
Street Blues 11.30-11.30 Harvest  
12 12.00 Weather, close

As London except: starts 9.25-  
9.30 Holiday Time with Ivor  
10.25-11.25 The Posseidon  
1.30-1.00 All in the Mind 1.20 TVS

**FR** 11:30 *Robert Montgomery's* 3.15 *Canon*  
11:45 *3-4-0 The Cop* and  
11:55 *3-4-0 The Young Doctors*  
12:05 *3-4-0 Hill Street Blues* followed  
by *Brief* 11:30 *Preview* 12:00  
y, closed down

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**ER** 12:00 *London excites*: starts  
9.25-9.30 *The Day Ahead*  
9.35-9.40 *Adventures of Niko* 10.50  
11.00-11.10 *Sally* and  
11.15-11.25 *Sally* and  
11.30-1.00 *Ali in the Mind* 1.20  
1.30 *Film*: David Copperfield  
(Phillips) 3.30 *Howe Baby?* 3.58-  
4.00 *News* 5.15-5.45 *Survival* 6.00-  
6.10 *Edition* 6.30-7.00 *The Spice* of  
18.00 *Quincy* 10.30 *Farming*  
11.00 *Summer Special* 11.00 *Hill Street*  
5.15 *News*

**SHIRE** As London except: starts 9.25-9.30  
10.25 Island Wildlife. 11.10-  
noon time. 12.30 All in the  
0-1.20 Calendar News-1.30  
a. 1.45 Film: The House in  
the Park (Frankie Howerd). 3.30-  
4.05 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons.  
6.00 6.30-7.00 The Game.  
7.00 Quincy. 10.30 Calendar  
11.00 Hill Street Blues.  
11.30-12.00 News.  
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**ART GALLERY, 41 Old Bond St.**  
 629 6176 The Rapacious  
 vines and 19th Century  
 sture Unlil 27 July Mon-Fri  
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 629 6176 THE HEROIC AGE  
 riant Britis Landscap and  
 Unlil 3 August  
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 tel Johnson 1799-84 Unlil 14  
 Mon-Fri 10 8.30r closed week.

**STATE GALLERY, Contemporary British Water Colours** - Open Exhibition. Organized by the Royal Society of Water Colour Artists. May 1 - 5th August, Tues - Sat 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Closed Mon. 4th. Hopton St. Barchinon. NE1 7AP. 01-928

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**JOHN & DARYL**, 19 Cork St. W1. 01-493 1572. X & Y. **FRENCH BRITON 1870-1950**.

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**GALLERY, 7 Cranton St.**  
St., w/1 Exhibition of  
sculptures by 17 artists. 20th July.  
Admission: 10-5-30. 2-5-30

**PORTRAIT GALLERY, 51**  
W. 4th St. W.C. of  
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SUMPTION  
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Mon-Fri 10-5. Sat 10-5

**GALLERY, Milwaukee, SW1**  
PICTURE OF THE LEWY. Stage  
THE HARD-WON IMAGE  
of British art. Unit 9 9th. Adm  
free. 10-5. Sat 10-5. Sun 2-6.  
Adm free. 7-10-5. Sat 10-5. Sun 2-6.

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**OF TENGNEBUNG** - **Exhib**  
 one-man exhibition of "Shona"  
 sculpture from Zimbabwe  
 UNTL 4  
 Mon-Sat 10-5; Sun 2-5.



